The New-York Times.

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BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE BILLS TO ADMIT COLORADO AND NEW MEXICO PASS THE SENATE.

WARM DISCUSSION ON THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL—THE WHOLE POLITICAL FIELD ROAMED OVER BY THE DEMOCRATS—THE SOUTHERN COMMITTEES' REPORTS POSTPONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Senate to-day passed the bills for the admission of Colorado and New-Mexico, attaching to each ten or twelve amendments. The Colorado bill was first taken up, and Mr. Hitchcock, who had charge of it, made an effort to have it passed as it came from the House, fearing that any amendments in the Senate would be equivalent to defeat. But as Mr. Sargent, Mr. Edmunds, and others insisted upon amendments, he had to yield. The first amendment was by Mr. Sargent, who objected to the twelfth section in regard to the payment by the United States of five per centum of the proceeds of public lands within Colorado, prior to her admission as a State, to be used for internal improvements, and it was amended so as to provide that such percentage should be paid only on sales of agricultural public lands subsequent to the passage of the act. Another amendment, submitted by Mr. Sargent, was agreed to, which provides that the twelfth section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the Homestead laws of the United States, nor to any lands now reserved for public or other uses. An amendment of Mr. Edmunds struck out the clause in the bill providing that the proclamation for an election for members of the Constitutional Convention shall be issued within ninety days from the passage of the act, and inserted instead, "within ninety days next after the first day of September, 1875." Another amendment offered by the same Senator provides that the election to ratify the Constitution shall be held in the month of July, 1876. A long debate took place upon the fourth section, which provides that the convention to frame a Constitution shall declare, on behalf of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States, and that the Constitution framed by such convention shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed; and shall not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland, moved to strike out the words "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed." His motion was rejected by a vote of 17 yeas to 39 nays, the Democrats, with Messrs. Sprague and Tipton, voting in the affirmative. The bill was passed by a vote of 33 yeas to 13 nays, Messrs. Bogy and Kelly being the only Democrats who voted for it. The same amendments made to the Colorado bill were made to the New Mexico bill, and it was passed by a vote of 31 yeas to 11 nays, Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Pease, and Pratt voting with the Democrats against it. Four Democrats, Senators Bogy, Dennis, Gordon, and Kelly, voted in the affirmative. The amendments made to these bills may very probably operate to defeat their passage, and may have been so intended. The only valid reason for admitting these Territories as States was not given in the debate. The Republicans expect if States are not made of the Territories now they may be admitted hereafter under Democratic auspices. In the latter case they would probably send four Democratic Senators to Congress, but if admitted now will elect four Republicans.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

Before the adjournment of the Senate, this evening, Mr. Morton's bill providing for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice President and the decision of disputed questions in regard to the count, was taken up and is the unfinished business for to-morrow. An attempt was made to secure an agreement that the vote should be taken to-morrow at some specified hour, but the unanimous consent necessary could not be obtained.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House to-day went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. A lively debate sprung up on the first paragraph of the bill, and was maintained on every paragraph acted upon to the time of adjournment for recess. The paragraphs making appropriation for the printing of national currency promising to give rise to protracted debate, in the absence of the printed reports of the Banking and Currency Committee, these paragraphs were passed over until the rest of the bill shall have been finished. When the Judiciary division of the bill appropriating money for the United States Courts and the Department of Justice was reached, the old attacks were renewed upon Attorney General Williams from the Democratic side. The expenses incurred in North Carolina and Arkansas were contrasted with the expenses of the same department in Pennsylvania and other large States, and the conclusion drawn that the large sums expended in North Carolina and Arkansas were expended corruptly and for partisan purposes. In reply it was shown that in North Carolina illicit distilling had been broken up, and that the revenue to the Government from spirits and tobacco had been more than doubled in one year. To break up and prosecute frauds on the revenue had required months of labor on the part of secret service officers, which accounted for the large expenditures in North Carolina. The debate took a wide range, involving the administration of justice in Alabama and the distribution of bacon furnished by the Government for the sufferers by the overflow of the rivers in that State. Mr. Luttrell, of California, a member of the select Alabama Committee, charged that Deputy Marshals had been appointed on the recommendation of Republican Executive Committees and that bacon had been distributed in the Third Alabama District the day prior to the election, and a distance of seventy-five miles from any inundation. This precipitated a debate on affairs in Alabama generally, in which the members of the Select Alabama Committee and the Alabama delegation made heated declamations. Mr. Bromberg, of Alabama, rose to interrupt Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, but his voice was drowned by the hammering of the Chairman. Mr. Pelham, also of Alabama, amid the general confusion, addressed Bromberg in an excited manner, but could not be heard distinctly in the gallery. The words, "Renegade Republican," applied to Bromberg by Pelham, indicate the temper and character of his remarks. Finally Mr. Garfield succeeded in carrying a motion to have the committee rise, and an order was then obtained from the House to close debate on the pending paragraph. Before this was done Gen. Butler succeeded in having an amendment incorporated, appropriating $50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, for procuring evidence to defeat fraudulent claims against the United States, and providing that no portion of the sum thus appropriated shall be paid except upon the certificate of the Attorney General that the evidence so obtained prevented the payment of fraudulent claims. It is understood this has reference to certain documentary evidence obtained by Sanborn and his agents in Europe, the use of which will result in defeating some of the large claims now pending for cotton captured during the war. It is reported that Sanborn has a letter which contains conclusive proof that cotton to the value of several hundred thousand dollars, which has been decided in favor of the claimants by the Court of Claims, was consigned to parties to be paid for in war materials, thus making the captured cotton contraband of war. This particular case, it is said, has been appealed to the Supreme Court, but in the absence of additional testimony that court must confirm the judgment of the Court of Claims.

THE SOUTHERN REPORTS.

In the House to-day, upon the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. George F. Hoar made an effort to have the report of the Louisiana Committee taken up. This led to a struggle between the chairmen of all the special committees on affairs in the Southern States for the right of precedence. Mr. Poland, of the Arkansas Committee, said his report was first presented, and in consequence of an agreement with Messrs. Dawes and Garfield not to antagonize the Revenue or Appropriation bills, he had not asked the House to consider the matter. He gave notice that when the Sundry Civil bill was finished he would raise the question of the consideration of his report. Mr. Coburn, of the Alabama Committee, who has charge of the Caucus bill regulating elections in the South, and providing for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, said the report of that committee, with the accompanying bill, involved the questions in issue in all the Southern States, and the taking up of that bill would permit affairs in all those States to be fully discussed. The House determined to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The indications are that the reports on Arkansas and Louisiana will be disposed of before taking up the Alabama report and the caucus bill which that committee has in charge. Judge Poland thinks that the vote by which the Southern Committee reports were postponed indicates the probable majority for his resolution against interference with the Arkansas State Government. The vote was 145 to 101.

A NEW SYSTEM OF FILIBUSTERING INVENTED BY THE DEMOCRATS.

The House met this evening with the understanding that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill should be considered, but Gen. Butler insisted that the reports of the Committees on the South should be taken up and, more especially, the caucus bill in charge of Gen. Coburn's committee. The advocates of that measure were out in full force, while the session was, on the whole, rather thinly attended. The motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Appropriation bill was defeated. The Democrats then began to filibuster, and as there were not enough Republicans present to constitute a quorum, a method of delay was found which set the new rule at defiance. The Democrats would not vote, and the result failed to show the presence of a quorum. Then a call of the House was ordered, and the Democrats began to move that one after another of the absentees be excused, and then to demand the yeas and nays on these motions. At 11 o'clock the roll call was proceeding on a motion to dismiss further proceedings, under the call. The Republicans will doubtless agree to adjournment soon, since it is certain no business can be transacted. The whole evening has been wasted, when there was a sufficiently full house to have worked to advantage on the Appropriation bill.

WHY ACTION ON THE CAUCUS BILL IS DESIRED.

Midnight.—The anxiety of Gen. Butler and those acting with him to secure action to-night on the Caucus bill, arises from the difficulty which the measure will encounter after 12 o'clock to-morrow from the suspension of the rules, which will be in order at any time during the last six days of the session. The bill, if not taken up to-night and made the unfinished business for to-morrow, will have to give way to innumerable motions to suspend the rules, and its consideration would become impossible. An effort will be made by the friends of the bill to keep the House in session, and persist in the effort to take up the bill till further attempts are hopeless. If a full quorum of Republican members was in the House there would be a probable majority against considering the bill, and the Democrats have now apparently the means of continuing the session without action till to-morrow noon. The prospects of consideration of the bill are not at all hopeful.

A PROSPECT OF REACHING A VOTE BEFORE DAYLIGHT.

Ten Minutes past One o'clock.—The House is still in session, but some progress has been made, a motion to dismiss proceedings under the call having been carried. About 200 members are present, and Gen. Coburn has called the caucus bill. A motion of adjournment has just been made by Mr. Harris, of Massachusetts, which, it is evident from the rising vote, will be defeated. It seems likely at this hour that a vote will be reached on the motion to consider. The caucus bill will be reached before morning. Whether it will be carried or not is in considerable doubt.

LOCAL OPTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—The House at a session to-night, after a lengthy debate, passed on first reading a bill to repeal an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting license to sell intoxicating liquors, otherwise known as the Local Option law. As but twenty days intervene before the time agreed upon for final adjournment, grave doubts are entertained of the bill reaching the Senate. What the action of that body will be cannot be conjectured.

EXECUTION ORDERED.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 24.—Gov. Hartranft to-day issued a warrant for the execution, on Wednesday, the 24th day of March next, of Joseph Brown, convicted in Schuylkill County, on the 15th of November, 1873, of the murder of Daniel M. Kraemer and Annetta, his wife, and sentenced Dec. 27, 1873, to be hanged.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 24.—In answer to a dispatch sent to Andrew Johnson by the Democratic State Committee, inviting him to speak in this State during the present political campaign, word was received from Washington this afternoon that he cannot come, owing to the extra session of the Senate on March 5.

WASHINGTON.

PROGRESS OF THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE M'ENERY IRRECONCILEABLES ENDEAVORING TO FRUSTRATE THE EFFORTS OF THE ORDERLY CONSERVATIVES—CASES DISPOSED OF IN THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The attempt of the sensible and moderate class of Conservatives to secure peace to Louisiana by accepting and carrying into effect the terms of Mr. Wheeler's proposition for compromise has been met in the usual way by denunciation and threats of resistance and violent opposition from the McEnery intractables. A dispatch is received here to-day that the New-Orleans *Bulletin* is all aglow with such hot editorials as appeared immediately after the Conservative caucus had first agreed to accept the proposition. The conflict for the time being is transferred, and now rages between the two wings of the Conservative Party. The meagre information at hand here indicates that the McEnery crowd are losing strength, and that, at most, their number is small, and unable to defeat the compromise. There seems to be very little opposition to the arrangement from any other source. Leading politicians here, on both sides, are for the most part anxious to secure peace to the State, and the President himself is heartily in favor of the agreement. Pinchback is trying to make mischief, and threatens to defeat the compromise, because he has not been consulted. But no other opposition from the Republican side is known to exist, and Gov. Kellogg will have all the moral support of the Administration and the best men in Congress in securing the concessions necessary on the Republican side. The *Bulletin* newspaper, by publishing the call for a meeting and printing hostile and fiery editorials, defeated the compromise on the first occasion when it was almost completed, but there seems to be reason now to anticipate that its new efforts in the same direction will be thwarted.

THE NATIONAL CHAMBER OF HORRORS.

The feeling that has been aroused in Congress by the proposition of the Committee on Appropriations to pay two or three times their value for certain works of art, has led to a proposition for a very necessary reform. Mr. Monroe on Tuesday morning obtained the passage of a resolution making it in order when the Sundry Civil bill is under consideration, to move an amendment prescribing it to be the duty of the Architect of the Capitol to exclude from its halls and corridors all works of art not owned by the Government, unless permission shall be given by the Joint Committee on the Library for their exhibition. There is positive prohibition by law against the exhibition of private works of art in the Capitol building, but no one is charged with the duty of enforcing it. The custom has grown up of late for artists who have pictures which they want to sell to the Government to have them put up in some conspicuous place in the Capitol, after ascertaining that neither the Speaker nor the Vice President nor Library Committee would take measures to enforce the law. These violations of law which have been winked at have been the source of much of the scandal attending the purchase of works of art. The Capitol is now a gallery for the exhibition of a dozen or more intolerable pictures, for the purchase of which members are importuned to vote. Mr. Monroe's amendment, if adopted, will turn them all out of the building.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance this morning discussed the Revenue bill passed in the House yesterday, but took no action upon it. The committee is to have a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, who is exceedingly anxious to have tea and coffee put into the bill. The committee has been informed by leading members of the House that any material change in the bill will prevent its passage, and that it will be hopeless to secure a tax on tea and coffee in the House. The Senate Committee were disposed to amend the bill by inserting those two articles, but it is now quite uncertain that any important changes will be recommended to the Senate.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TAXATION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia to-day fixed the taxation of property in this District at one and a half per cent., and extended the time three months before an execution can be issued to sell property for delinquent taxes.

INDIAN AFFAIRS—EVIDENCE OF THE KILLING OF LONE WOLF.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to the Governor of Texas calling attention to a statement in his annual Message to the Legislature that the Interior Department was accustomed to permit passes to Indians on which they leave their agency and raid into Texas, and that Lone Wolf had a pass from the Indian Agent to go to Texas to procure the body of his son when he committed his last raid. The Commissioner denies that such passes were granted, and says that in Lone Wolf's case the application for a pass was specifically denied by the Department of the Interior. Additional evidence has reached the Indian Office as to the killing of Lone Wolf by the United States troops.

THE PANAMA CANAL EXPEDITION.

Commissioner Lull reports to the Navy Department from Aspinwall, Feb. 13, that the work of the Panama surveying expedition is progressing very favorably, and the present indications are much better than had been hoped for. Party No. 1, under Lieut. E. C. H. Lutze, is locating the feeder for the canal. They have already reached the desired elevation; find abundant water, and are now making the special survey for the dam. Party number two, under Lieut. H. G. Colby, is at work locating the proposed line across the summit. The health of the expedition is good.

THE ASIATIC SQUADRON.

A dispatch from Rear Admiral Pennock, commanding the United States naval force on the Asiatic Station, dated Shanghai, Jan. 13, reports the Hartford at Shanghai; the Lackawanna at Yokohama. The Kearsarge left Vladivostok Dec. 16, with a scientific party and their instruments for Nagasaki. After landing this party she proceeded to Shanghai. The Monocacy was en route to Nagasaki and Yokohama, the Ashuelot at Nagasaki; the Palos was at Tientsin. The Saco and Yantic had been cruising in search of the wreck of the Pacific Mail steamer Japan, after which the former proceeded on her cruise to the south and the Yantic proceeded to Canton.

BILL SIGNED.

The President has approved the act for the relief of actual settlers on lands claimed to be swamp and overflowed lands in the State of Missouri.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims to-day, in case No. 34 judgment was rendered in favor of Rufus B. Crissey, seaman on board of the Ocmulgee, destroyed by the Alabama, for the sum of $439, with interest at four per cent. from Sept. 5, 1862, that being the date of the destruction of the Ocmulgee. In case No. 109 judgment was rendered in favor of Marquis de Lafayette Sharkey for the sum of $10,660, with interest on $4,800 from April 17, 1863, the date of the capture of the Commonwealth, with interest on $2,860 from May 13, 1863, the date of the capture of the Crown Point, and with interest on $3,000 from April 27, 1864, the date of the capture of the Tycoon. The first calling of the calendar, extending to case No. 650, was continued. Several motions to amend were entertained by the court. The court adjourned until to-morrow, at 11 A. M.

THE TREASURY—MARCH INTEREST.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,657,623; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,215,000; coin, $71,901,244, including $22,473,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Treasury Department will to-morrow commence the payment of interest on the ten-forty bonds, due March 1, without rebate. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $508,681.

THE PROPOSED ADMISSION OF COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Republican Senators, at a caucus meeting this morning, decided that, immediately after the passage of the pending bill for the admission of Colorado, the bill for the admission of New-Mexico as a State shall be taken up and passed.

THE PACIFIC MAIL ATTORNEY LOOKING FOR IRWIN.

Mr. Riddle, attorney of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has been endeavoring to find Richard B. Irwin in order that he may be arrested on the charge of embezzlement and attempting to bribe members of Congress to the support of the subsidy. The latest report is that detectives traced him to Mechanicsville, Md., which place it is probable he has since left. Warrants are also out on civil process for all the parties that can be reached here, who received money belonging to the company, through Stockwell and Irwin, to procure the subsidy.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

UNANIMOUS RENOMINATION OF GEN. HAWLEY IN THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT—THE PLATFORM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 24.—The Republican Congressional Convention for the First Connecticut District was held here to-day, and was a full and entirely harmonious gathering, the delegates comprising it being representative freemen of the district. John L. Bunce, of Hartford, was appointed Chairman, and in a short address expressed the hope that when a ballot should be taken the convention would at least spare the remaining members of the Supreme Court of Errors, as the Democrats had nominated two of the five Judges for Congress yesterday. The hit was appreciated. A ballot was taken, and 77 votes were cast, Gen. Hawley receiving 74, and was then unanimously nominated with great enthusiasm. The scattering ballots were for Judge Carpenter, of the Supreme Court, put in probably as a "retort courteous" to the playful warning of the Chair. Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That in the questions now before the country, and which must be pressed for settlement during the next Congress, we recognize measures of the highest importance to the nation, to the State, and to individuals; and these questions demand for their discussion and adjustment representatives eminent for intelligence, integrity, and fearless devotion to the great conservative principles upon which our Government is based.

Resolved, That we have abiding confidence in the ability of the Republican Party to meet and determine successfully all questions affecting the property of the country.

Resolved, That in Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, whom this convention presents to the voters of the Congressional district for re-election, we have an able and independent representative, thoroughly conversant with the interests of the district, the State, and the country, eminently sound upon all questions now in issue, of unquestioned integrity, of recognized ability and influence on the floor of Congress, and whose continuance in his present position would reflect honor upon the State as well as be a fitting recognition of faithful service.

It is expected that Gen. Hawley's opponent will be George M. Landers, of New-Britain, a manufacturer, and an agreeable gentleman personally. The great importance of the interests of the district, however, seem to demand a representative who will unite a high order of ability with personal worth, and no doubt is felt of the return of Gen. Hawley, whose record is clean and in all respects is such as to make him invincible against merely partisan attacks. The district in proportion to its population is one of the richest in the country, and includes banking, insurance, mechanical, and farming industries to an exceptionally large extent, which in greater or less degree are affected by legislation, and these extensive interests are so absorbing that voters understanding them will not be controlled by party lines in their choice of a Congressional representative.

THE CHICAGO COMMUNIST MOB.

MEETINGS HELD LAST NIGHT—THE FUNDS OF THE RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY DEMANDED—THE DEMANDS TO BE PREFERRED TO-DAY—SOME EXPECTATION OF A DISTURBANCE—ALL THE TROOPS OF THE CITY HELD IN READINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—There has been considerable excitement in the city to-day, regarding the threatened outbreak of the Communists, who have for some time past been endeavoring to gain possession of the funds of the Relief and Aid Society, for the purpose of making what they deem a more just distribution among the suffering people. To-night was the time fixed upon for a meeting of the followers of the red flag, preparatory to this raid, which they have announced is to be made to-morrow. There were large gatherings of these excitable and blatant fellows in the three divisions of Chicago, and addresses of the most inflammable kind were made, denouncing the officials and calling for their punishment by fair means or foul. According to agreement, the meetings adopted resolutions demanding a more equitable distribution of the relief funds, and appointed committees to present them to the Relief and Aid Society at 12 o'clock to-morrow. It was agreed that at 2 o'clock the communists, the rag-tag and bob-tail citizens who are out of employment, should assemble at the society's building, and learn the result. All the troops in the city have been placed in readiness. It is more than probable that the hot-blooded rabble will not dare to make a violent demonstration.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS ON THE COMPROMISE.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—Last evening Gov. Kellogg received a telegram from United States Marshal Packard, now in Washington, stating that the compromise proposition submitted by Congressman Wheeler had been accepted by Messrs. Burke and Leonard, representing the Louisiana Conservatives. Similar information was telegraphed to the Conservative caucus in session here. It is probable that the Wheeler proposition will be accepted to-day. A majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of it. Gov. Kellogg is exceedingly anxious that some plan of adjustment be agreed upon before Congress adjourns.

THE WHEELER COMPROMISE ACCEPTED BY THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—The Conservative caucus has agreed to accept the Wheeler Compromise by a vote of 34 to 33.

STORMY SESSION OF THE KELLOGG HOUSE ON A PROPOSITION TO SEAT FIVE NEW MEMBERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 24.—The Kellogg House had a stormy session over a proposition to seat five new members in place of five members whom it was claimed had sold out to the Democrats. This movement was defeated.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The House to-day passed the bill providing for compulsory education.

ALBANY.

AN UNIMPORTANT DAY'S BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

VERY LITTLE POLITICAL NEWS AT THE STATE CAPITAL—GOSSIP ON THE COSTIGAN BILL AND ITS PROSPECTS—"CUTTING" THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE—PREVENTION OF HEREDITARY PAUPERISM—A NEW GENERAL LOCAL RAILROAD LAW—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Feb. 24, 1875.

There is a great dearth of political news here at present, and the general drift of attention is centred on three or four of the principal measures now before the Legislature, among which are the Costigan bill, now in the Senate, and the Sheriff's and Fifth Avenue Pavement bills in the Assembly. This question of pavements for New-York has loomed up with extraordinary prominence before the Legislature, and promises, with rapid transit and the regulation of the railroads, to be the leading subject of legislative interest throughout the remainder of the session. The Costigan bill will next be heard before the Committee on Cities of the Senate, before whom ex-Judge Emott, Lloyd Aspinwall, William H. Webb, and Dorman B. Eaton are shortly to appear in opposition to the measure. A leading Democratic member, who was never prominent on the floor of the House in opposing the bill in its passage, said to me to-day that he was inclined to hope, now, that the Senate would pass the bill and let it go to the Governor for his veto, and if the Governor did not give unanswerable reasons for his objections to the bill—such reasons as would convince every honest and sensible man in the State that the bill ought never to become a law—then he would be a sorely-disappointed man. He was sure that the Governor would give it a dissection that would make him popular everywhere in the State, and show conclusively what empty twaddle there was in the cry of home rule that had been raised as a motive power to rush this bill through the House.

THE "RESPONSIBLE MAJORITY'S" VENGEANCE.

The piqued temper of the "responsible majority," as the anti-Gubernatorial wing of the Democracy calls itself, over the Governor's position on the Costigan bill, was finely illustrated by the adjournment of to-day. It will be remembered that a week ago the Governor's Message was the special order for consideration and debate, but that the House took a recess on the Costigan bill debate until evening. When evening came nothing was done with either subject, and the consideration of the Message was postponed until to-night. This afternoon Mr. Daly moved "that this House do now adjourn." The Speaker put the question promptly, and declared the House adjourned until "to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock." This action is especially refreshing, seeing how often even Mr. Daly himself has felt called upon to eulogize the Message as a great state document, and to argue in favor of its being made the special order for evening consideration. That Message has been made a special order five times, came up twice, and was then poorly debated by the majority side, and is now consigned to the dusky recesses of the depositories of State archives and pub. doc.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The transactions of the House to-day were unmarked by any important features.

Mr. Prince, of Queens, introduced a general law of forty sections, in conformity with the constitutional amendments, providing two methods for the building of local railroads in this State, and it is believed that this bill embodies provisions which will apply as well to the little track in a country village or the local tramway to carry stone and lumber as to the requirements of rapid transit in the City of New-York. The first thirty-two sections of the bill embody provisions similar to those contained in the General Railroad law, changed only to meet the different circumstances of the present case. The thirty-third section defines what are the local authorities of cities, towns, and villages. The succeeding sections prescribe that the consent of these authorities, viz., the Mayor and Aldermen or Common Council in cities, Supervisors and Commissioners of Highways in towns, and boards of Trustees in villages, shall first be obtained by any company duly organized, and such company shall then be authorized to maintain and operate a surface, elevated, depressed, or underground railroad through such city, town, or village, and may acquire necessary property for that purpose in the usual manner. In granting consent, the local authorities shall determine, as conditions, the route and character of such road, the kind of motor to be used, the weight and pattern of rail, the rate of speed to be adopted, the rates for passengers and freight, the compensation, if any, to be made to such authorities for the use of the streets or avenues, &c., and the regulations as to crossings, excavations, openings, and other matters. The authorities shall also prescribe regulations for the construction of the road, &c., whether the same be elevated, surface, depressed, or underground roads. No action shall be taken in the construction of any such road until the consent in writing of the owners of one-half the property interested shall be obtained, and in case such consent cannot be obtained, application must be made to the General Term of the Supreme Court, which shall, after a full hearing, determine whether the road ought to be constructed, when such determination may be taken in lieu of the consent of the property-owners. The consent of the local authorities must be obtained within one year, and that of the property-owners within two years, after filing articles of association, otherwise the corporate existence of the company shall cease. The local authorities referred to are authorized to determine what railroads are needed in their cities and towns, and decide upon their character and location. In such case they shall advertise such determination, with a full statement of the location and character of the route, and also advertise the fact that they will consent to the construction and maintenance of such road or roads by any persons who will conform to the conditions annexed to the consent. The privilege to construct and operate such road shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, who shall pay ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and he may at once proceed to associate himself with a sufficient number of persons to form a corporation. In case a corporation thus formed is unable to obtain the consent of the property-owners or favorable action by the Supreme Court, the purchase money shall be refunded and the purchaser released from all obligations in the premises. The Legislature reserves the power to alter or amend the proposed act at any time, and it is to take effect immediately upon its passage.

NEW-YORK CITY JUSTICESHIPS.

Mr. T. C. Campbell, of New-York, introduced a bill to provide for the election of Justices of the District Courts in the City of New-York. It provides that an election shall take place in November next for nine Justices, who shall hold office for the term of ten years each, and who shall succeed the present Justices on the first day of January next, and shall hold and exercise all the powers and functions of the said present Justices and receive the same rate of compensation; the said new Justices shall hold a meeting prior to Jan. 1, of each year, and shall at such meeting decide by a majority vote the district in which each Justice shall hold his court during the year ensuing; each Justice shall have the right to appoint the clerks and attendants of the court over which he presides, and such attaches shall hold office during the pleasure of said Justice; the Justices shall be elected in the same manner and on the ballots with the other judicial officers elected in the City of New-York.

THE PAVING OF NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, introduced a bill recently prepared and indorsed by the Common Council of New-York City, in relation to the pavement of the streets of the City of New-York. It provides that the Common Council of New-York shall have power to order the removal of all wooden or concrete pavements now laid in that City, and to direct the repavement of said streets with stone blocks after such plan as they may deem most conducive to the best interests of the City. The sufficiency of the sureties offered by the person or persons to whom the contract or contracts for such pavements shall be awarded is to be determined by the Controller of the City, who is authorized and directed to issue repavement bonds for the defrayal of the cost of such work. The assessment is to be made upon the lots or lands or tenements benefited by the repavement, and property which has been assessed within the past ten years for the laying of wooden or concrete pavement shall be exempt from assessment, and this proportion of the expense shall be borne by general assessment on the City at large. The bill was accompanied by a communication from the Mayor of New-York, which was read, transmitting to the Legislature the resolutions offered by Alderman Blessing and adopted by the Common Council of New-York, on Thursday last, protesting against the laying of any more concrete or wooden pavements in New-York City, and urging the passage of a general bill providing that the Common Council be authorized to take up all existing wooden and concrete pavements, and to cause the streets to be repaved with stone block pavement.

THE GAS QUESTION.

Mr. Stanf, of New-York, offered a resolution requesting the Committee on Trade and Manufactures to draft and report to the House a general bill to regulate the operations of gas companies throughout the State, especially with respect to the inspection of meters, the price per thousand feet to be charged for gas, and the illuminating power which must be shown by the gas furnished to consumers. A sharp debate took place on this, and the resolution went over under the rule.

TRAINS ON ELEVENTH AVENUE.

Mr. Dessar introduced a resolution calling attention to the manner in which the trains of the Hudson River Railroad are run on Eleventh avenue, and the frequent loss of human life and casualty to persons resulting therefrom. The resolution requested that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to investigate the subject and report the facts to the House, together with such remedy therefor as they may be able to suggest. This resolution also went over under the rule.

THE PREVENTION OF CONSANGUINAL PAUPERISM.

The consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole occupied a large share of the attention of the House, and a brief debate ensued on the bill "to provide for the better care of paupers and destitute children," which was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means some three weeks since. Several minor amendments were proposed, but none were made. The debate was participated in by Messrs. Alvord and Struble, Republicans, and Waehner, Dessar, and others, Democrats. Messrs. Alvord and Struble urged with considerable energy the adoption of the provisions of the bill as it now stands, the former gentleman using with some effect, as an illustration of the necessity for such a law, the story of "Margaret, the Mother of Criminals;" and maintaining that the only way in which such propagation of vice could be averted, was by paying more attention to the checking and reformation of incipient vicious tendencies in children. The bill was finally reported and recommended for passage in the following shape:

SECTION 1. On and after January first, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other Magistrate to commit any child, over three and under sixteen years of age, as vagrant, truant, or disorderly, to any county Poor-house of this State, or for any County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or other officer, to send any such child as a pauper to any such Poor-house for support and care, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, an epileptic, or paralytic, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the County Superintendents of the Poor, or other proper officers charged with the support and relief of indigent persons of the several counties of this State, in which there are county poor-houses, to cause the removal of all children between the age of three and sixteen years (not exempted by the first section of this act) from their respective poor-houses, on or before the 1st day of January, 1876, and of those who may hereafter be born in such poor-houses, before they shall have arrived at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums or other appropriate institutions as now provided for by law; and the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties are hereby required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

A LITTLE BILL FOR LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

The House passed a large number of bills to-day, but most of them were of an unimportant or local character. The bill introduced by Mr. Kirk, of New-York, to legalize the action of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York in authorizing the appointment of certain assistant doorkeepers at Ludlow Street Jail was among the number which received their third reading, and will now go to the Senate for concurrence. The persons appointed, and to whom reference is made in the bill, are some ten in number. They were originally appointed under Sheriff O'Brien, and have been continued in employ ever since under his various successors, and this bill was introduced to overcome the objections and opposition of Controller Green against the payment of salaries to the employes designated.

PASSAGE OF WARDEN DUNHAM'S BILLS.

The Senate sat longer this morning than it has at any previous session of this year, but the time was most completely occupied by an uninteresting discussion of the bill fixing the number of the employes of the Legislature and their remuneration. The only noticeable feature of the debate was the reiterated assertion that more persons were employed than need be, and that the salaries paid were, in most cases, out of all proportion to the services performed. Acting upon this hint, Senator Johnson offered, and the Senate adopted, a resolution calling upon the Controller to furnish to the Senate a statement of the names and the salaries paid to each of the employes of the last Legislature, together with the amount of service rendered by each person. Besides transacting this business, the Senate passed several bills. Of these the two most important were one originally introduced in the Assembly by "Tim" Campbell, and a second, which was offered in the Senate by Mr. Fox. These two bills give to Sheriff Conner's appointee, Warden Dunham, of Ludlow street, all he has asked for. The first directs that he shall be reimbursed for all the money which he illegally expended in the support of prisoners confined upon civil process during 1874, and the second directs that this expense shall in the future be borne by the County of New-York.

COMMITTEE WORK—THE SUPPLY BILL INVESTIGATION—PUBLIC HEARINGS TO BE GIVEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 24.—The Subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, to whom was referred the matter of inquiry into the alleged interpolation of a clause in last year's Supply bill appropriating $10,000 for the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol building, held a meeting this afternoon. The witnesses examined were ex-Gov. Alvord, Smith M. Weed, and George M. Beebe—three of the five members of the House Conference Committee of both houses last year. These gentlemen all testified positively that they intentionally omitted the item of salary in question, that it was never inserted in the bill by their consent, or with their knowledge, and that the bill passed from their hands without any such interpolation of words. Also, that the first knowledge they ever obtained of the alteration was obtained from the newspapers. The committee has not concluded the investigation.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the House met to-night, and agreed on the General Appropriation bill for the maintenance of the Government, which will be reported to-morrow.

The Assembly Committee on Cities will give a hearing on Wednesday next in this city to all parties in favor of or opposed to the scheme for the construction of a rapid-transit road in New-York City, under Municipal control, as embodied in the bill lately introduced by Mr. Smith, of New-York.

The Senate Judiciary Committee decided this evening to report adversely to-morrow the bill to repeal the act repealing the act exempting the Midland Railroad Company from taxation. The report is based on the general unconstitutionality of the proposed object of the bill.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL CONTROVERSY IN ENGLAND—ANOTHER PAMPHLET FROM MR. GLADSTONE—HE ANSWERS DR. NEWMAN AND ARCHBISHOP MANNING.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Mr. Gladstone has published a pamphlet, entitled *Vaticanism*, in reply to Rev. Dr. Newman and Archbishop Manning. He maintains his original assertions, eulogizes Dr. Newman, whose secession he says is the greatest loss to the English Church since Wesley's; acknowledges that the loyalty of the mass of Catholics is unchanged; refutes Archbishop Manning's assertion that the claims of the Roman Church are not changed by the Vatican decrees, and points to the declarations repudiating the doctrines of Papal infallibility and temporal power, by means of which the English and Irish Catholics have obtained full civil liberty.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The steam-ship Weser, which sailed from Southampton for New-York yesterday, took out $118,000 in specie.

THE INDEMNITY FROM SPAIN FOR THE VIRGINIUS MASSACRE.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—It is stated that Earl Derby has accepted from Spain as indemnity for the Virginius outrage on British subjects £500 sterling for each white, and £300 sterling for each black man murdered.

HEAVY SNOW-STORM.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A snow-storm prevails in England to-day. On several lines of railway the snow is very deep, and travel is obstructed.

FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SENATE.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—The Assembly to-day finally passed the bill for the organization

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

AS OBSERVED BY THE PARTY STATIONED AT PEKING.

LETTER FROM PROF. YOUNG—ONLY A QUALIFIED SUCCESS—FOUR CONTACTS OBSERVED—SOME GOOD PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN—THE OPERATIONS DESCRIBED—DUTIES OF THE OBSERVERS—PLAN OF THE WORK, AND HOW IT WAS MODIFIED BY CIRCUMSTANCES—ESTIMATE OF THE RESULTS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PEKING, China, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1874.

The transit of Venus has taken place, and I have to report, as the result of our expedition, only a qualified success. A partially cloudy day sadly interfered with our observations, without, however, preventing them altogether. All four of the "contacts" were observed by two observers, and two of them by a third. Ninety-nine photographic plates were exposed, of which two-thirds, probably, are available for measurement. Altogether, though we sadly regret that the day was no better, we most heartily congratulate ourselves over the substantial results obtained.

The morning of the day found us all ready. During the past two months we have been busily engaged in the necessary preparations, practice, and preliminary observations. Over a hundred determinations of our latitude have been made, and about thirty occultations of stars by the moon have been observed for the purpose of ascertaining our longitude with great accuracy. A careful survey has been made to connect our station with those of the French and Russian astronomers; an extended series of observations had been made upon an artificial transit, and, of course, the regular routine of observatory work has been constantly kept up, the nights which did not permit observation being very few indeed. In fact, the nights here have generally been finer than the days.

DUTIES OF THE OBSERVERS.

As the transit approached we began to be very anxious about the weather. Sunday and Monday were exceedingly fine—warm and clear all day through. Tuesday was fine in the morning, but before noon it clouded, and the sky remained overcast until night, when it cleared up. During the night Prof. Watson secured two full series of observations for determining the error of our standard clock. At sunrise we were all upon the ground and at our posts. The programme of operations was to be as follows: Prof. Watson was to observe the contacts with the equatorial telescope of five inches aperture and seven feet length, and to make measures with the micrometer of the distance between the two points where the edge of the planet cuts that of the sun as it gradually enters upon the disk, and also measures of the thickness of the thin band of light between the edge of the planet and that of the sun, after she had fairly entered upon her course. These observations would require about three-quarters of an hour at each end of the transit. During the rest of the five hours the chief would be at liberty to supervise the operations in the photographing-room and elsewhere.

Prof. Young was to watch for and give notice of the approach of the planet near the sun's limb, using for the purpose a diffraction spectroscope attached to a so-called "comet seeker" or small telescope of about four inches aperture and two and a half feet in length. With this he hoped and confidently expected to see the planet as soon as she reached the limits of chromosphere, or solar atmosphere, at least two or three minutes before either of the other instruments could show her. He would also observe with the instrument the moment when the planet fairly reached the bottom of the chromosphere, hoping thus to settle a question of much interest, viz., whether the diameter of the sun observed by means of the spectroscope is the same as that seen by the telescope: if the spectroscopic and telescopic observations of the time of first contact should agree it would be concluded that there is no difference; if they should disagree of course the opposite conclusion would follow.

For the observation of the second and other contacts, he was to use a small telescope, by Clark, of about three inches aperture and three and one-half feet long. During the rest of the transit he was to be in the photographing-house, except for about half an hour at the middle, which was to be devoted to spectroscopic observations on the atmosphere of Venus.

Mr. Woodward, the Second Astronomical Assistant, was to observe the first contact with the small Clark telescope before mentioned, and during the rest of the time he was to have charge of the heliostat and chronograph. The former is the instrument which moves a mirror by clock-work in such a manner as to keep the image of the sun constantly on the photographic plate; the latter consists of a cylinder, turned by machinery with a uniform motion, and enwrapped with a sheet of paper, upon which a pen, carried by an electro-magnet, records the beats of the clock and, also, any other signals that may be telegraphed to it. It is connected by wires with the different houses, and during the transit was to be devoted to the record of the moments of the exposure of the photographic plates. The exposure is made by sliding horizontally a thin board about two feet long and one wide, (with a narrow vertical slit in it about two inches wide by six long,) across the opening by which the light is admitted. A spring is fastened upon this slide in such a manner as to touch a piece of metal at the precise instant when the slit is in front of the photographic plate, and thus it telegraphs to the chronograph the record to be made. Both these instruments require constant watching, the heliostat especially.

At the times when Mr. Woodward was to be engaged at the telescope, Rev. Mr. Collins, a missionary of the English Church Missionary Society, upon whose premises our station is located, was to direct the heliostat. To him and to Dr. Dudgeon, missionary physician of the London Missionary Society, who assisted in the photographing house, we are under the greatest obligations.

In the photographing house Mr. Ranger, the chief photographer, was to expose the plates, read the level of the plate-holder, the thermometer, and the index of the plumb-line, and call off the numbers to the recorder. Dr. Watson, (not the Professor, but his brother,) was to develop and fix the pictures. Mr. Conrad was to coat and sensitize the plates, take them out of the baths, and hand them to Mr. Ranger. Dr. Dudgeon, in the absence of Profs. Watson and Young during their observations, was to keep the record of the chronometer time of each exposure, (a check upon the chronograph,) the number of the plate, the direction, east or west, of the motion of the slide, &c. When either of the Professors was present he was to aid Dr. Watson in the development and fixing of the pictures. During the transit Prof. Watson was also to observe the passage of several bright stars across the meridian, as an additional check upon the accuracy of our clock. Such was the programme, a very complete and satisfactory one, but sadly to be modified, as it turned out.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS—AN ALARMING ACCIDENT.

As soon as it was light enough we began the preliminary operations prescribed in the instructions. First we measured accurately, (as we had of course already done many times before,) the distance between the photographic plate and the object-glass which forms the image of the sun upon it. Then we determined in level and bearing the direction of the line joining the centres of the object-glass and photographic plate-holder, the two operations taking perhaps an hour or a little more. By this time the sun, which had risen unobscured, had begun to be veiled in haze, and light clouds were evidently forming, threatening a repetition of the preceding day's experience. We went on, however, to make the preliminary pictures prescribed, and succeeded with no great difficulty. It was now 9 o'clock, or a little after, and the rapidly gathering clouds made it clearly evident that the spectroscopic method at least, could not be used for the first contact, which was to occur about 9:30 according to the calculation. Prof. Young accordingly removed the instrument, and arranged the comet-seeker for observation in the ordinary manner. At about 9:20 we were just taking our posts, when Mr. Woodward, who was to start the chronograph, reported, to the horror of everybody, that the electrical apparatus would not work—the connection was broken somewhere. It had never before given us the slightest trouble, and had been in perfect order not two hours previously, when we ceased our time-observations. The cause of the break was discovered an hour or two later and then easily remedied. The wires connecting the photographing house with the chronograph and clock lie upon the ground, (insulated, of course, much like an ocean cable), covered with two or three inches of straw, and over that a matting, so that they are secure from any ordinary causes of disturbance. But a little while before one of the coolies who was bringing water to be used in the photographic operations, and was a stranger to the place, had run his heavy wheel-barrow between the two houses where he had no business to go, and right over the wires, severing one of them.

There was no time now, of course, to make any elaborate search for the break, (the position of which was not at once evident from any tests we could apply within a minute or two,) so poor Mr. Woodward was compelled to renounce his hopes of observing the first contact, and took his place in the photographing house, to observe with the chronometer as accurately as possible the times of exposure of the plates. Dr. Dudgeon could easily observe them to the nearest second, and with the chronograph running this would answer perfectly, sufficing for the identification of the marks on the chronograph sheet. Without the chronograph, however, such time-observations would not be precise enough, and this rendered it necessary to substitute for Dr. Dudgeon a practical observer who could note the tenths of a second with accuracy. As the time approached the clouds thickened, so that finally Prof. Young, finding the shade glass of the comet-seeker too dense to permit of observation, took possession of the instrument Mr. Woodward had been assigned to, which had a much lighter shade-glass.

THE LONG-EXPECTED EVENT—FIRST CONTACT.

The appointed time came, and through the thin clouds the limb of the sun could be seen, unbroken by the expected notch, though we could hear the thump of the photographic slide as, once in every twenty seconds or so, it shot in its guides against the stops that limit its motion. A minute more, and there, right at the predicted point, there is evidently some disturbance of the sun's outline; in a few seconds it becomes an evident notch—a few more, and it is plainly a portion of the disk of the approaching planet. The transit, the expected event of more than a hundred years, has fairly begun. Profs. Watson and Young, both obtained pretty satisfactory observations of this contact, though, on account of the higher power and darker shade-glass of his instrument, Prof. Watson was much troubled by the cloud. The photographers were also partially successful in getting pictures of this phase, but the rapidly shifting clouds around the sun and the faintness of his image rendered it quite impossible for Mr. Collins to point the heliostat with the necessary accuracy at all the exposures. During the interval between the contacts, the photographs continued to be made—a few of them are good.

THE SECOND CONTACT.

In a little less than half an hour the second contact occurred, and was observed as before, though through rather denser clouds. A few minutes later the sky in the sun's neighborhood was completely covered, and for nearly two hours only occasional glimpses could be obtained. Our operations were completely stopped. The interval was occupied in hunting up and repairing the break in the telegraphic wires and in showing a few visitors, whom Prof. Watson had invited to come between 10:30 and 12, the planet on the sun through the occasional breaks in the clouds which I have mentioned. Among the visitors were Mr. Avery, (the American Minister,) and his wife; Dr. Williams, Secretary of Legation, and his family; the Danish Minister, the Spanish Chargé, Capt. Bridgman, United States Navy; Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial College; Baron Holleben, the German Chargé, and a number of others, mostly from the Legations. There was one Chinese official, who was admitted in order to convince him that the Western astronomers were right in their prediction. The Chinese astronomers had put the time about nineteen hours later, according to their calculations. I presume our faces were very long; at any rate our visitors condoled with us very pathetically, until soon after 1 o'clock it became evident that a better time was coming. The clouds were breaking, and a patch of cloudless, though densely hazy, sky was approaching the sun. Our visitors congratulated us and considerately took their leave. In a few minutes we were in full blast again, making photographs at the rate of nearly one a minute.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH.

The third contact was observed, with a very satisfactory agreement of results, by all three of the astronomers, though the seeing was not very good on account of the indistinctness of the air. At the last contact, which was also well observed, the agreement was not so close, but the discordance was precisely such as was expected from the relative size and power of the instruments employed.

AFTER THE TRANSIT—THE JOURNEY HOME.

After the transit was over, the measurements and observations prescribed in the instructions were made, except that the last of the necessary photographs could not be made, on account of a dust-storm which came on a little before 4 o'clock and continued till sunset. During the night following the transit the necessary time observations were also made.

We remain here now for some ten days to complete our work, and then start for home. We had been promised at Washington that a naval vessel should come to Taku, (the mouth of the Pei Ho, three days' journey from here,) to take us off, but we hear from Admiral Pennock that no vessel can be sent, and accordingly are compelled to make our arrangements for going a twenty-five days' journey in Chinese carts with all our instruments. The latter we had expected to leave here until navigation opens in the Spring, but a peremptory order from home requires them to be taken with us. The journey is a tremendous one, especially with such incumbrance and with a lady in the party, (Mrs. Watson,) at this time of the year, but the failure of the Navy to send a vessel seems to leave us no alternative.

I add only that we are all well and have been so almost without exception, and considering how near we came to a total defeat, are correspondingly elated over our substantial success. Still we all hope for "better luck next time"—eight years hence. C. A. Y.

P. S.—We have just heard that the Appin, one of Jardine Matheson & Co.'s steamers, is to come up to Tien-Tsin on the 16th, and to sail on the 18th, the river being yet open, a very unusual thing at this time of the year. A courier has just been dispatched to learn if she can be held at Taku a day or two for us. If so, we shall be saved the overland journey we so much dread.

A LETTER FROM PROF. WATSON.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 24.—A letter from Prof. Watson, dated at Peking, China, Dec. 10, communicates the information that he and his party succeeded in observing the transit of Venus, though the observations were much interfered with by passing clouds. Still they observed well all the contacts, and succeeded in getting ninety-nine photographic negatives of the transit. Another letter from the Professor, dated at Shanghai, Jan. 13, announces the arrival of the party at that place.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS RECIPROCITY TREATY.

OPINION OF DAVID A. WELLS AS TO ITS EFFECT ON THE COMMERCE OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—At the request of Senator Jones, of Nevada, Hon. David A. Wells has given the following opinion respecting the bearing of the proposed reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands upon the revenues and commerce of the country, Mr. Wells having investigated the subject as Commissioner of the Revenue when the treaty was before proposed in 1867:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1875.

In response to your request for my opinion respecting the proposed treaty of reciprocity with the Sandwich Islands, I would say, that as United States Commissioner of Revenue, I fully investigated this matter when it first came up in 1867–'68, and have seen no reason to change the opinion to which I was then led; namely, that it was not advantageous on any grounds for the United States to ratify the proposed treaty; and that it is not only loose in its language to characterize the whole scheme as a swindle, and in the nature of a fraud to deplete the Treasury. There is only one element of importance in the treaty, and that is "sugar," the duties upon the importation of which article now constitute the largest and most reliable source of gold revenue under our Customs. Sugar is also the only product of any importance that is or can be produced on the islands; and as the natural conditions are there eminently favorable, the cost of production is low, and the business, under existing circumstances, reasonably profitable. But as the quantity of arable land on the islands is exceedingly limited the annual product cannot be sufficient to materially affect the price of sugar in the United States, by greatly augmenting our present supply. There are now about thirty sugar-plantations on the islands, owned by some twenty-five firms or individuals, and it is estimated that there is yet sufficient good land unoccupied to admit of an increase of about an equal number of additional plantations. The present annual product of sugar from these twenty-five plantations is estimated at about 15,000 tons, or 30,000,000 pounds, most of which finds its market in the United States. To admit, now, this product free of duty, with a tariff of two cents per pound continued on the hundreds of millions of pounds of similar imported sugars, would be simply equivalent to voting a present annual subsidy out of the Treasury of the United States to some twenty-five pleasant American gentlemen who have settled at the Islands, and exclusively own the plantations of at least $500,000 gold per annum, which sum before the expiration of the seven years term of the treaty, is reasonably certain to be increased through the temptation of increased profits on the sugar business, to at least a million per annum. And in return for this, the island scan offer the people of the United States nothing of any substantial value. The price of sugar to the American consumer will not be reduced. The wages of the native laborers will not be increased, as the supply of labor through the importation of Chinese is superabundant; while in respect to general trade it is sufficient to say that the greater proportion of articles of foreign production which the Islands need already come from the United States, and will continue to do so, treaty or no treaty—for the reason that this country constitutes alike their cheapest market for the supply of most commodities, and the principal seat of the consumption of the sugar product. But as the entire population of the islands is not in excess of 50,000, their entire trade any way, independent of sugar, is not an object of consequence as the trade of any one good flourishing county in any of the Western or Southern States possessing an equal population and a more fertile territory. And if annexation is the ultimate object aimed at through the treaty, the ratification of the treaty is the most effectual way of postponing annexation; for with free trade with all the world in respect to sugar, that the islands want to buy, and a market for all they can sell guaranteed to them in the United States under conditions that afford exceptional and enormous profits, what object can there be to the people of the islands in making themselves subject to heavy and manifold forms of taxation?

I conclude, therefore, with the assertion that the proposed treaty with the Sandwich Islands is in no sense a treaty of reciprocity, but rather a shrewd scheme to deplete the Treasury of the United States; that, if ratified it will take from the Treasury on the average for its term of seven years at least $1,000,000 per annum, and that for every dollar thus taken an equivalent dollar will have to be contributed by the people of the United States through some form of additional or continued taxation.

I am yours, most respectfully,

DAVID A. WELLS.

THE OHIO STATE PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 24.—The State Prohibition Convention met here to-day. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor, Jay Odell, of Cleveland; for Lieutenant Governor, H. A. Thompson, of Franklin; for Attorney General, S. S. Adams, of Cleveland; for State Auditor, Belmont Locke, of Lawrence County; for State Treasurer, E. H. Young, of Champaign; for Supreme Court Judge, D. C. Montgomery, of Knox; for Member of the Board of Public Works, J. R. Buchtel, of Akron. The convention readopted their platform of last year, and in addition adopted resolutions indorsing the Compulsory Education bill, and the President of the United States for endeavoring to sustain the honor of the nation; also, charging that the trouble in the Southern States was due to the failure of Congress to understand the situation, or its neglect to pass such legislation as was necessary to prevent the scenes of anarchy and blood; also, asking the co-operation of the farmers and women in suppressing the liquor traffic.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE CANADIAN COPYRIGHT BILL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 24.—The correspondence relating to a copyright law was laid on the table in the House last night. In answer to an address from the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary, in his final dispatch, gives his reason for not assenting to the act of 1872, which provided for the reprinting of British copyrights in Canada. Lord Carnarvon points out that the imperial act of 1842 applied to the whole of the British Dominion, and that the powers given to Canada are strictly limited to Colonial copyrights; that if the Government were to assent to the bill it would still be invalid, as it contravened an imperial statute; but that the British Government would be glad to co-operate with the Canadian Government in any effort to meet the wishes of Canada, while preserving the rights of British authors.

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 24.—Several members of the Executive Committee of the National Sunday-school Union met in this city yesterday for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the next meeting of that body, which takes place in Baltimore on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of May next. The programme of business adopted covers nine sessions, or three for each of the three days of session. In the evening a meeting of the Sunday-school Superintendents' and Teachers' Association was held in the Eutaw Street Methodist Church, at which Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New-York; Rev. J. H. Peltz, of New-Jersey; Rev. Alfred A. Taylor, of New-York, members of the Executive Committee, delivered interesting addresses. The convention to be held in Baltimore in May will be international in character. Delegates will be present from different parts of the world.

THE TRAGEDY IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Dempsey, the barkeeper who shot Lotta Warren last night, and afterward made an attempt on his own life, is reported somewhat better to-day, but slight chances exist for his recovery. The woman is not expected to live. Dempsey's wound is just below the heart. The woman was shot in the abdomen. Dempsey is a native of Philadelphia, but has resided in this city since the war. The woman, who is a widow, is said to be respectably connected. The tragedy occurred at a house near Judiciary square, one of the most respectable portions of the city, where the parties had adjoining rooms.

LIVELY RIOT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Canada, Feb. 24.—There was a row at Father Chiniquy's lecture here last night between his supporters and French Canadian opponents. Sticks and stones were used, and some heads were broken. A few shots from revolvers were fired which dispersed the crowd. No one was shot.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 24.

SENATE.

THE EGYPTIAN DIAMONDS OF MRS. FITCH.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the bill to admit free of duty the diamond necklace presented by the Khédive of Egypt to Minnie Sherman Fitch, and asked its present consideration.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, objected, and it was placed on the calendar.

Mr. MORRILL gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow morning.

THE FOX AND WISCONSIN RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, presented petitions signed by 48,883 farmers of the North-west, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. In presenting the petition he said this was but a faint expression of the demand of the people of the North-west on this subject of transportation. He was informed that petitions were but seldom presented here with more than 3,000 names attached. Here was a single petition with nearly 50,000 names. He desired to impress upon the Senate the fact that there was no one question to-day in which the people felt such an interest as this. Almost every day since the session commenced petitions from the people on this subject had been pouring in. For years the people have demanded of Congress something on this subject. They knew the improvement of the route mentioned in their petitions would save them ten cents a bushel on their crops. He hoped before the close of the session there would be an opportunity of discussing this matter for a single hour. This question was of material interest. Many business men upon the verge of bankruptcy were looking to Congress to do something, but the response was long political speeches, leaving this important question untouched. These petitions were signed by 13,182 farmers of Minnesota, 12,184 farmers of Wisconsin, 17,154 of Iowa, 5,338 of Nebraska, and 1,025 of Dakota.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The bill to protect the sinking fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government, known as the Tax and Tariff bill, was received from the House, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

ARMY REGULATIONS.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the promulgation of general regulations for the government of the Army, which was passed.

THE BILL TO ADMIT COLORADO.

The unfinished business, being the bill to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of the said State into the Union on an equal footing with the other States, was then taken up.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, said he did not think there should be a prolonged discussion over this bill. The Committee on Territories had considered it carefully, and from all information gathered, felt satisfied that the population of Colorado was nearly 140,000. According to the census of 1870, the population of the Territory was 40,000, and it had increased rapidly since then. The Territory has 235 miles of completed railroad, constructed at a cost of $30,000,000. Probably no Territory had been admitted with such an aggregate of wealth and commercial importance as Colorado has at the present time. The only possible question which could be raised against her admission was that of population, but as no other States had been admitted with a population larger than that of Colorado at the present day, he hoped that objection would not be urged.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said he objected to the large land grant made by the bill, and proposed to amend it. He also objected to the 12th section, which provides that five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of public lands lying within Colorado, which have been or shall be sold by the United States, prior or subsequent to the admission of said State into the Union, shall be paid to the State for the purpose of making such internal improvements as the Legislature thereof may direct. He moved to amend by striking out the words, "have been or" and "prior or;" so that the five per cent. should be paid upon the sale of land subsequent to the admission of the State.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, favored the amendment of the Senator from California, and said he was in favor of the admission of Colorado upon a just bill, which would do justice to the people of that Territory and do justice to the people of the United States.

Mr. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, said a similar clause was in the bill for the admission of Nebraska.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, opposed the whole section, and said, after the amendment of the Senator from California [Mr. Sargent] should be disposed of, he would move to strike out the section.

Mr. HITCHCOCK said he was not opposed to the amendment itself, but he desired that the bill should pass as it came from the House. To amend it now would probably defeat the bill.

Mr. SARGENT said if that was the only reason the Senator could give, he [Mr. Sargent] thought it would take a long time to pass this bill. The amendment of Mr. Sargent was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to add a proviso to the twelfth section that "this section shall not apply to any lands disposed of under the Homestead laws of the United States, or any land now or hereafter reserved for public or other uses," which was agreed to.

He also moved to amend by inserting the word "agricultural" in the same section, so that it would read, "Five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of agricultural public lands, &c., shall be paid to the State," &c., which also was agreed to.

Mr. HAGER, of California, offered an additional section, that "all mineral lands shall be excepted from the operation and grant of this act," and it was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved to amend so as to provide that the proclamation ordering the election for members of the Constitutional Convention shall be issued within ninety days next after the 1st day of September, 1875, instead of ninety days from the passage of the act. Mr. Edmunds said his object in offering this amendment was to give the people of the Territory sufficient time to discuss all the questions affecting the organization of the State. It was agreed to.

He also submitted an amendment providing that the election to ratify or reject the Constitution framed by the convention shall be held in the month of July, 1876. Agreed to—yeas, 27; nays, 22.

Mr. HAGER, of California, submitted an amendment to section 8, providing that the fifty sections of land to be selected for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the State shall be selected with the approval of the President—which was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, moved to amend the thirteenth section so as to make section 2,378 of the Revised Statutes applicable to the State when admitted, instead of the act of Sept. 4, 1841, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands and to grant pre-emption rights." It was agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, called attention to the fourth section of the bill, which he said compelled the people of Colorado to enact a Civil Rights bill before they could be admitted. The majority in this Congress had not been able to pass such a bill to-day. He hoped the people of Colorado would be allowed to come in on an equal footing with the other States and not have any reconstruction policy fastened upon them. He moved to strike out in that section the following words: "Provided, that the Constitution shall be republican in form, and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed, and not be repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence."

Mr. SARGENT demanded the yeas and nays upon the amendment of Mr. Hamilton.

At the suggestion of Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, Mr. Hamilton modified his amendment so as to strike out the words "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed."

Mr. HAMILTON, in support of his amendment, argued that no such provision as this had ever been applied to any State admitted.

Mr. SARGENT said when Nebraska, the last State admitted, came in, the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution had not been adopted; now that amendment formed part of the Constitution, and Congress had full power to require that the Constitution of the State should make no distinction on account of race or color.

Mr. BAYARD favored the amendment, and argued that Government had no right to place such restriction as that contemplated by the bill upon the people of an incoming State. Colorado after being admitted would be in the Union free and equal, and any future generation might change the organic law of the State without Federal interference.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, argued the new State would have the right to change its Constitution at any time, and Congress had no right to impose such a restriction as the one proposed.

The amendment of Mr. Hamilton was rejected—yeas, 17; nays, 39.

Messrs. Sprague and Tipton voted with the Democrats, in the affirmative.

Mr. TIPTON, of Nebraska, moved to strike out in the fourth section the clause requiring the members of the convention, after organization, to declare on behalf of the people of the Territory that they adopt the Constitution of the United States. Mr. Tipton said he was in favor of the admission of Colorado, and in voting for the bill he would do so with the distinct understanding that the clause in the fourth section which he desired to strike out was a nullity.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, said he was astonished at the tenacity with which his Democratic friends insisted upon striking out any compact required for the admission of a new State.

The amendment of Mr. Tipton was rejected—yeas 12, nays 36.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, said, as a member of the Committee on Territories, he opposed this bill on account of the small population of the Territory. The census of 1870 showed a population of 39,800, and he could not obtain evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the increase since that time claimed by the Chairman of the committee.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 43; nays, 13—Messrs. Bogy and Kelly voting with the Republicans, in the affirmative, and Mr. Sprague voting with the Democrats, in the negative.

NEW MEXICO.

On motion of Mr. Hitchcock the House bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, was brought up.

Before proceeding with it Mr. Hitchcock yielded to a motion for an executive session, and at 5:43 P. M. the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 6:20 P. M. the doors were reopened, and the consideration of the bill for the admission of New-Mexico was resumed. The provisions of the bill as it came from the House being similar to those for the admission of Colorado, Mr. SARGENT moved *seriatim* all the amendments made to that bill, which were agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON renewed his amendment to strike out the words in the clause providing for the formation of the Constitution, "and make no distinction in civil or political rights on account of race or color, except Indians not taxed," and it was rejected.

The bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee concurred in.

Mr. BAYARD inquired what was the population of the Territory of New-Mexico.

Mr. SARGENT replied that the census of 1870 showed a population of 91,000, and it was a well-known fact that the census in these Territories was not perfect.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas, 31; nays, 11—Messrs. Bogy, Dennis, Gordon, and Kelly voting with the Republicans in the affirmative, and Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Morton, Pease, and Pratt, with the Democrats, in the negative.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, moved to take up the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Agreed to.

THE COLORADO BILL AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT the vote by which the bill for the admission of Colorado was passed was reconsidered, and in the clause requiring the inhabitants of said Territory to declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands, and to all lands owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the latter words, in regard to any Indian or Indian tribes, were stricken out. The bill was then passed.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The bill in regard to counting votes for President and Vice President was read.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved to postpone it and take up the bill to place headstones at the soldiers' graves in the cemetery in York, Penn.

The yeas and nays being called, the fact was developed that no quorum was present.

After some talk as to an understanding to adjourn after the Colorado and New-Mexico bills were disposed of, the Senate then, at 7:50, adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE CONGRESSMAN AT LARGE FROM LOUISIANA.

Mr. HARRISON, of Tennessee, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Louisiana contested election case of Sheridan and Pinchback, with resolutions that Pinchback was not elected, and that Sheridan was and is entitled to his seat.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, made a minority report, with a resolution that Sheridan is not entitled to the seat.

The reports were ordered printed, to be called up hereafter.

THE ARKANSAS CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PIKE, of New-Hampshire, from the same committee, reported in the Arkansas contested election case that Gauze (the contestant) is not entitled to the seat, and that Asa Hodges, the sitting member, is, and it was ordered to be printed, to be called up hereafter.

PRECEDENTS OF THE SOUTHERN STATE QUESTION.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, rose to call up the report of the Special Committee on Louisiana affairs.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration, and desired to have precedence given to the bill reported by him, known as the Caucus Force bill.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, claimed that his report on Arkansas matters should have precedence.

Mr. WARD, of Illinois, sustained Mr. Poland's views, and represented that the disturbed condition of Arkansas demanded prompt action by Congress.

Mr. HOAR said that the resolutions reported by him yesterday contained recommendations which were concurred in by all the members of the Special Committee, and immediate action was desirable in view of the fact that the Louisiana House of Representatives, which was assisted to remedy injustice, would adjourn in a few days.

Mr. POLAND suggested that all these Southern matters should be allowed to stand aside until after the passage of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and that then they be taken up in the order of their presentation to the House.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, claimed that the constitutional amendment reported by him for the election of President and Vice President was the unfinished business before the House, and was a measure of the highest importance.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

Finally, after a long colloquy, the question was put, on the motion of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to—yeas 145, nays 101. The Democrats all voted for the motion.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hotchkiss, of New-York, in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The bill appropriates $25,285,978, as against the estimates for $33,875,256.

The following table shows the amounts recommended in last year's bill, and this bill, with the amounts estimated for by the departments:

Objects.	Recommended by Committee for 1874–'75.	Estimates for 1875–'6.	Recommended by Committee, 1875–'6.
Public printing	$1,675,507	$2,142,905	$1,655,507
Life-saving stations	153,164	241,380	241,380
Revenue Marine	1,152,883	1,078,318	1,027,883
National currency	235,000	253,000	253,000
Expenses of loans and Treasury notes	1,640,000	1,890,153	1,625,000
Judiciary	3,149,291	3,210,000	3,085,200
District of Columbia	.....	1,279,117	1,089,117
Rent for Surveyors General	45,900	49,150	44,600
Surveying public lands	927,980	1,058,870	874,190
Collecting revenue from public lands	567,040	606,640	603,640
Metropolitan Police	207,530	205,270	205,270
Hospital for the Insane	203,741	188,419	178,919
Deaf and Dumb Institution	48,000	128,000	88,000
Hospitals for women	24,000	72,300	24,300
Freedmen's hospital	45,000	50,000	45,000
Other charities	57,000	58,000	30,000
Smithsonian Institution	30,000	37,500	32,500
Washington aqueduct	29,900	280,578	26,000
Capital extension, reform school, botanic garden, and Fire Department of District of Columbia	233,750	313,950	266,450
Light-house establishments	2,898,332	3,106,200	2,843,400
Survey of the coast	706,000	1,275,000	852,600
Weather reports	355,345	473,000	473,000
War Department, miscellaneous war expenses, refunding to States	665,000	953,000	577,998
Public buildings	7,670,523	8,595,292	5,416,092
Armories and arsenals	527,457	1,214,643	555,165
Public buildings and grounds in Washington	231,255	343,716	226,250
Navy yards and stations	1,400,000	2,141,500	1,240,000
Department of Agriculture	16,600	22,840	11,990
Miscellaneous	502,922	799,972	690,174
Redemption	.....	201,600	177,500
Testing iron and steel	.....	75,000	50,000
Centennial Exposition	.....	1,019,750	535,750
Explorations and surveys	325,000	515,000	240,000
Total		$33,875,233	$25,285,975

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, made a general statement as to the appropriation bills. He reminded the House that in a speech made by him on the 5th of March last he estimated the total expenses of the year at $270,000,000, and he was gratified to be able to say on looking over the analysis of appropriations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and adding to them the permanent appropriations for last year, that the total amount was $270,216,000—not quite a quarter of a million more than his estimate of what he believed the expenditures could be reduced to. He also recalled the fact that on the 23d of June last, when he presented the last of the appropriation bills, he gave a summary of the amount appropriated in the twelve regular bills, not counting the $4,000,000 Naval Emergency bill, and stated that they made about $26,500,000 less than the same bills of the preceding year; and that on the whole a reduction of the general expenses of the Government had been made of about $25,000,000. That statement had been very generally criticised both in the House and in the public press. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury showed a reduction of not quite $20,000,000, but there were three points of difference to which he called attention. An item of $2,250,000 appeared in the bills of last year which had not appeared before except in permanent appropriations, being the expenses of the national loan, which $2,250,000 was itself a reduction of $500,000 from the amount expended for the same purpose the previous year. The Secretary had also included the $4,000,000 Naval Emergency bill and $2,134,000 of relief acts, of which he had stated distinctly he could not tell the amount. Putting all these elements together the Secretary's statement came within about half a million of his own. He thought, therefore, in view of all the facts, and the statement having been hurriedly made in the last moments of the session, that there had been no ground for the criticisms made upon his speech, or on the estimates then made that they were intended for political effect. It had also been suggested last session that the current appropriations would simply result in a large deficiency bill at this session. He had in his hand a table showing the deficiencies since 1871, being for 1871, $20,000,000; for 1872, $14,000,000; for 1873, $6,500,000; for 1874, $11,000,000, and at last session a little over $4,000,000, and from the estimates now before the committee he could not see that the Deficiency bill at this session would reach $3,000,000. It seemed to him that that was a reasonably fair indication of the estimates made at the last session. He had prepared an analysis of the expenses of the Government for the last fiscal year, dividing them into three groups: First, all the expenses growing out of the late war; second, the current expenses of the Army and Navy, together with the military expenses; and third, all other expenses, civil expenses, including public buildings and public works of all kinds, and all the miscellanies of the Government. It was curious to notice the relations of the first group with the general expenses of the Government. For instance, in 1871 the war expenses amounted to $175,500,000; in 1873 to $167,500,000, and in 1874 to $154,000,000. In 1871 they were 60½ per cent. of all the expenses; in 1873, 54 per cent., and in 1874, 53½ per cent. It was then to be distinctly understood that the public debt, the interest on the public debt, the pensions, the bounties, and all that went in as the expenses necessitated by the war, made now almost fifty-four per cent. of the total expenses of the Government. The expenses of the Civil Service ran on in this way: In 1871 they were $71,000,000; in 1873, $79,000,000, and in 1874, $74,000,000. The most dangerous item in that amount he believed to be the item for public works, and he thought that the expenditures on them ought to be limited and watched with more care than those perhaps of any other part of the Government. In this connection he alluded to the immense outlay of the French Government for magnificent public parks. In conclusion he said that the Committee on Appropriations had attempted this session to pursue the same

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

OPENING OF DEFENDANT'S CASE BY MR. TRACY.

A REVIEW OF MR. BEECHER'S PAST SERVICES —WHAT HE HAS ACCOMPLISHED FOR THE CHURCH AND THE COUNTRY—A DISPARAGING VIEW OF MR. TILTON'S PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LIFE—NO TERM STRONG ENOUGH TO DENOTE HIS INFAMY—CONSPIRACY THE THEORY OF THE DEFENSE —MR. BEECHER ADVISED SEPARATION, AND THAT IS THE WHOLE OF IT.

Those who predicted a rush to witness the opening for the defense in the Beecher trial yesterday were not disappointed. As early as 10:30 o'clock the court-room was comfortably filled, and by 11 all the available space not allotted to the Judge and jury was crowded to repletion. Among the spectators were the two ladies who have all along been in attendance on the trial—Mrs. Tilton and her friend Mrs. Field. Mrs. Beecher occupied a seat near her husband, and Mrs. Morse and another lady viewed the proceedings from a point outside the bar. Of the lawyers, Messrs. Evarts, Tracy, and Shearman, and Messrs. Beach and Morris were present. At 11:10 Mr. Tracy rose and proceeded to open the case for the defense. He read from manuscript most of the time. He spoke slowly and in a monotonous tone of voice, sometimes pausing to emphasize portions of his address by glances at the plaintiff, who sat within a few feet of him.

Mr. Tracy began with an elaborate tribute to Mr. Beecher's past life and services, from the time when, as a young college graduate, he gave his services to the advancement of religion in the far West, down to the more recent period in which he has occupied a representative position among the clergy of this country and of the world. In all his public life of thirty years no truth struggling with error had failed to find in him a champion, and no public abuse, open or concealed, an open and uncompromising foe. When the slave power ruled the country, and the trimmers of the day sought to extinguish Mr. Beecher's opposition to that evil, they found the task a hopeless one. When in the dark days of the rebellion he struggled hand to hand with the aristocracy of Great Britain on their own soil, and exhibited to the masses of England for the first time the great contest in its true light, there was not a patriot in all America that did not honor the name of Beecher. In his religious life and character no man had more endeared himself to the hearts of the people, no man had acquired more true and lasting popularity. And why? Because behind the magnetism and eloquence of his preaching there was a life, and behind that life a man that inevitably attracted other men to him, by the warmth and breadth and generosity of his teachings, and the openness and chastity of the every-day life which he led before them. Such a man—an ornament to the pulpit, an ornament to society, an ornament to his country—was not to be condemned except on evidence that left no just cause of doubt as to his guilt.

And who was the person who charged him with being guilty? Who and what was Theodore Tilton? It was an unpleasant duty for him to characterize the plaintiff in this case as he deserved. Theodore Tilton was, without question, the worst example of an all-dominating egotism that it had ever been his [the counsel's] ill fortune to encounter. Unbalanced vanity, not proof against the wine of dangerous theories, added to an unnatural inflation at his early and temporary success, had combined to place him in his present position. Denying the divinity of Christ while professing to be an instructor and teacher among the orthodox, he had for years wounded the delicate sensibilities and pure faith of his young and loving wife. If his views on religious subjects were heretical, his opinions on social theories were still worse. Marriage, that first and most binding of all divine institutions, was, with him, a clog on the development of the race. Not content with entertaining these disorganizing views, he must force them on the public through the columns of a religious journal, and drag them into his own house to infect his own family. Was it any wonder that public displeasure was visited upon such conduct, and that the would-be-apostle of Free Love and Unbelief soon found himself avoided by his friends, and destitute of whatever position and influence he ever possessed? Tilton fell, and in the blindness of his rage held the man whom he had all along professed to regard as his best friend to be in reality the author of his downfall. If he could not raise himself up, he could yet, he thought, drag Beecher down. If he could not be famous, he could at least be infamous by turning and stabbing the man who for ten years had been his guide, protector, and friend. It was then that Tilton's natural bent toward plots and conspiracies began to develop itself, while his latent jealousy and envy of Beecher, added to the bitter consciousness of his own failure, furnished all the incentive that was necessary. Then it was that this putrid mass of self conceit and embittered egotism began to develop those remarkable manifestations of his own worthlessness, which he now insisted upon spreading and keeping spread before the public eye. The decaying corpse [here the speaker turned and regarded Mr. Tilton in a scornful manner] would rather be dissected than buried, but they, the defense, proposed to dissect him first, and bury him afterward.

The counsel then passed to the character of Mrs. Tilton, whom he declared to be the true defendant, but whose lips were sealed against any testimony, however revolting, which her husband might offer. A purer woman in thought, word, and deed, it would be indeed hard to find. She only needed to be a Roman Catholic to be canonized. When her husband refused to break away from his evil associates, and to abandon his dissolute course of living, she appealed to her Pastor to save herself and her husband from destruction. And yet for this one act, magnified and distorted by the malice and baffled rage of the plaintiff, they were asked to believe that this pure-minded and saintly woman fell herself; that she not only sinned in the most flagrant manner, but added to her infamy by a tissue of deliberate lies, which extended over years, and yet that all the while she was "a pure and white-souled woman still." Mr. Tracy then read a letter from Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, to prove that the former always regarded the defendant as his best friend. The letter was dated Brooklyn, midnight, Nov. 11, 1865, and was apparently written by Tilton to clear up some previous misunderstand with his Pastor, whom he denominates as "his friend from boyhood up," and "one to whom he owes his reputation." Counsel next referred to the political attacks on Mr. Beecher in connection with the latter's declaration in favor of President Johnson's policy. These attacks were concocted by Tilton, and published in the editorial columns of the *Independent*, but the matter appeared to have been smoothed over afterward. The subject was useful, however, as showing how Tilton's jealousy of his Pastor and friend was constantly cropping out. Tilton's religious and social views were then taken up, and an effort made to show that long before his present troubles he had laid the ground for their occurrence by his indorsement of Free Love and other kindred theories. Especially was he interested in the cause of woman suffrage, a cause which he frequently aspired to lead. On marriage and divorce his views were of the most radical character. He had an idea that there was a sort of Platonic friendship between man and woman, which it was the duty of every philosopher to encourage. "Sacred weddings which knew no sex" was the convenient phrase with which he described to his wife these curious alliances. It was these "friendships" for other women that almost drove his mother-in-law insane. The speaker then referred to the plaintiff's attachment for a lady whom he would denominate ——, and which he was constantly flaunting in the face of his long-suffering wife. That he [Tilton] was in love with this lady there could be no manner of doubt. On one occasion he wrote to his wife, "I am about to pass a long and delicious evening with the —— family," and his correspondence generally was filled with reference to this —— family and lady, equally tender and affectionate. But a time came when his wanderings could no longer be concealed, and when the wayward husband was compelled to confess to his injured partner the nature and extent of his infidelities. In a letter to his wife, dated Jan. 6, 1868, he acknowledged that his course had been an immoral and improper one, and begged her forgiveness. This was followed by mutual confessions on both sides, his wife accusing herself of having, by undue reproaches, in a manner driven her husband to the commission of the offenses in question. This was followed by other letters upon the same subject.

After recess Mr. Tracy resumed his argument, and endeavored to prove from Tilton's letters to his wife, during the succeeding months of 1868, that he was relapsing into his old failings. After dwelling upon this phase of the case for some time, the counsel resumed the consideration of Tilton's opinions with regard to free love, which he claimed had begun to be developed as early as 1866. This course gave great offense to the Congregational clergy of the North-west, and ultimately led to the foundation of the *Advance*. Previous to the launching of that enterprise, however, representative Western clergymen had called on Mr. Bowen, the proprietor of the *Independent*, and induced him to promise a cessation of Tilton's editorials on free love. At this time Beecher had severed his connection with the *Independent*, and shortly afterward wrote Tilton that "he [Beecher] had given up the idea of starting a newspaper." This soothed Tilton for a time; but when, a year or two later, the *Christian Union* was started in New-York, with Mr. Beecher as editor, the embers of Tilton's envious malice broke out afresh. Instead of moderating the warmth with which he avowed his obnoxious principles, he became a more and more zealous champion of free lust. Bowen, who was in despair between the future of the *Independent* with such an editor and the possible consequences to himself of a rupture with Tilton, was at his wit's end what to do with his untameable subordinate. Tilton, with his peculiar genius for blundering, soon helped him out of his difficulty by writing and publishing as a "leader" in the *Independent* a most flagrant indorsement of free love and free divorce, audacious to a degree that, if overlooked, would seriously compromise the future of that journal. Mr. Bowen, who could appreciate the standard of value, if he could not that of morals, could do but one thing, and that he did. He discharged Tilton from the position he had too long abused, and lightened the *Independent* of a load which longer carried would have proved its ruin. In the same month of this last transaction, (December, 1870,) Bessie Turner brought a letter from Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher stating that she had left her husband, and asking his advice under the circumstances. Mr. Beecher, after sending his wife to Mrs. Tilton to discover the true nature of the case, reluctantly advised her to separate from her husband. Was this the act of a conscious adulterer? Would it be at all likely that if Mr. Beecher were really guilty he would advise a course so full of evil to himself; or that Mrs. Tilton would have continued to hide the knowledge of her confession to her husband, from her paramour, as it was conceded by both sides that she had. Such an assumption was preposterous. Mr. Tracy continued in a similar strain, analyzing the events previous to Jan. 1, 1871, and endeavoring to show that through all of them Tilton had played the part of a conscious conspirator. At a few minutes before 4 o'clock the court, at the request of counsel on both sides, was adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS—MR. TRACY'S OPENING.

The court met pursuant to adjournment at 11 o'clock. The jury were called at 11:05. Mr. Tracy came in at 11:12, and at 11:15 began his opening for the defendant as follows:

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The time having arrived when the defendant is permitted to be heard in his own behalf my associates have assigned to me the duty of stating his case to this honorable court and to you. I am sure, gentlemen, when you consider of whom and in whose presence I speak you will believe that it is to be an occasion of great personal embarrassment. When I think of the interests involved in this trial, and the effects which may follow; when I contemplate the deep and painful anxiety which it everywhere excites, I am oppressed by the burden of responsibility which the overkindness of my associates has laid upon me, and would gladly surrender it to other and to abler hands. Nothing, indeed, prevents me from sinking beneath the task I have undertaken but a clear conviction of the absolute innocence of my client and the assurance of my eminent associates that his case is too strong to be injured by my unskillful advocacy. And, moreover, I am sure, by the knowledge that comes to me from every quarter, that in my effort to make his innocence as plain to you and to the world as it has long been to his counsel and to his people, I have the universal sympathy of mankind. The magnitude and the importance of the questions here involved cannot be overestimated, for they go down to the very foundations of our social and moral and religious life. If the effect of your decision in this case were to be limited to determining whether the plaintiff has suffered wrong at the hands of the defendant for which he is entitled to compensation in money, this trial would not excite the widespread interest which has attached to it from the beginning, and which must follow it to the end.

But, gentlemen, I need not remind you how utterly impossible it is to circumscribe the effect of this trial within such narrow limits. Either this defendant is to go forth from this court-room vindicated by your verdict, or you and I and all who take part in this day's work are actors in one of the greatest moral tragedies which has ever occupied the stage of human life. Look at it as we may, it is impossible to separate the defendant from his representative character. Not that I would indorse the remarkable statement of the plaintiff's counsel in his opening that upon your verdict to a very large extent will depend the integrity of the Christian religion. God forbid that the integrity of the Christian religion should depend upon the character or the fortunes of any man, however learned, eloquent, or devout! The Christian religion is founded upon the eternal rock of God's nature and God's grace! It is from everlasting to everlasting, and will abide when the remotest records of future history shall have faded from the annals of time and the heavens shall have been rolled together as a scroll. My client expects no other support from the Christian religion than such as may be found in its promises. He takes his stand here alone upon his own integrity, sustained only by God and the justice of his cause. And yet, gentlemen, I repeat, you cannot consider him altogether without reference to that sacred faith of which he has been for a long time one of the most honored ministers, which would acquire lustre in his vindication, and which could not but be deeply wounded in his fall.

BEECHER'S CAREER.

The son of one of the most eminent clergymen of the last generation, a member of a large family, of which all the men are clergymen and all the women authors of repute—a family, let me say, gentlemen, on whose fair fame the shadow of reproach has never rested hitherto—the defendant early devoted himself to the self-denying pursuits of a minister of the Gospel. It was no bed of roses in a luxurious abode that he spread for himself. He made no use of a dominant family influence to secure the refinement, the privileges of a wealthy city parish. He struck out boldly into the wilds and hardships of the far West. He rode the rough surges of a home missionary life; with his own hands made the fires and swept the floor and rang the bell in his forest church. With his own hands, assisted only by that faithful wife, [turning and pointing to Mrs. Beecher,] who stood by him then, and who, to the honor of womanhood, stands by him to-day, he ministered to the interests of his forest home. When the thunders of his manly eloquence had reached even this distant coast, and the imperative demands of the Church had summoned him to the wider sphere of action, he left neither his simplicity nor his independence behind him. He has been the same genuine, true-hearted, unaffected man here that he was in the West. In the midst of all the refinements and luxuries of city life his motto has been that of the great Apostle he so much resembles: "I know how to be abased and I know how to abound." To some who, in the early days when he was less known than now, undertook to control his utterances by threatening loss of place, he made this memorable reply: "You may unseat me, but you cannot control me. I came from the woods, and I can go back to the woods again." This man, so introduced to us, has wrought and taught for now thirty years in our midst. He is no longer a stranger, no longer a new acquaintance. Genial and unassuming in his manner, inspired in his speech, accessible to all, from the gravest citizen to the merest child, the life, he has lived before us has been as warm and fruitful as God's Summer, as open and beneficent as His day. No poor struggling brother has ever failed to find in him a champion. No phase of human sorrow has sought him in vain for comfort and relief. Nay, even, as we have too much reason to know, the very excess of his sensibility has at times become to him an element of weakness, and left him for the moment at the mercy of colder and harder men. And if this is a fair picture of his private and domestic life, what shall be said of his life and influence as a preacher of the Gospel? Let the immense assemblies that for nearly thirty years, without failing, without fluctuation, have thronged his chapel, more numerous and enthusiastic to-day than ever before, bear testimony. To this great congregation, presenting an unusual proportion of able, thoughtful men, he has ministered all these years untiringly. That his ministrations have been marked with a rare spirituality, and a wonderful mastery over the various motives of human character and the moods of human experience, is universally acknowledged. He has been emphatically a creature of the people. Living himself in constant communion with the Unseen, he has interpreted the mysteries of the soul and given voice to those spiritual intuitions, those immortal yearnings, which spring in every human breast, but which so few can ever utter. A clergyman of the Congregational Church, he has labored for the aggrandizement of no sect, for the building up of no denomination. His creed is as broad as humanity itself, and his deep, warm heart, instinctively responding to the feelings of all, has enabled him to summon myriads to a higher, nobler, and purer life. Though a Protestant, he has ever been able to discern the common Christian faith in all churches bearing the Christian name. Moral integrity, sincere devotion, and an honest adoration of the common Lord, have been recognized by him without reference to the question of his own recognition by those who—[the rest of the sentence was not heard by the reporter.] Every honest soul that has labored for the salvation and elevation of mankind, whether minister, priest, or monk, or only self-sacrificing layman, has been to him a Christian brother and minister of God. It is then no wonder that, besides the power of his personal teaching, the demand for his printed sermons grew beyond all precedent. Their weekly issue is read in every town and hamlet throughout this broad land. They are met with in the cabin of the backwoodsman, in the hut of the miner, in the forecastle at sea; not only this, but they have been translated into every European language. In England alone, as I am informed, the circulation is thrice as large as in all this country.

HIS POWER AS A CHRISTIAN MINISTER.

Thus has he alone almost fulfilled the divine command, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." I estimate the full force of my words when I affirm that no man ever exerted in his own life-time so wide-spread and beneficent an influence. The far-reaching and abiding power of this Christian minister has long been a marvel to the people of two continents, and theories, both friendly and hostile, have been advanced to explain it. Gentlemen, shall I solve that problem for you? The reason of the power of this man's preaching is, that behind his sermons there is a life, and behind that life a man. It is because they have come from the heart that they have gone to the heart. It is because his preaching is known by those who know him best to be illustrated by his daily living; that he is, in this supreme emergency of his life, girded by millions of faithful hearts and walled to heaven by the unfaltering love and confidence of his people. But if there are those who are not interested in a minister of the Gospel, I invite them to contemplate the patriot and the philanthropist; espousing the cause of the oppressed, he labored for the emancipation of the race. When the agitation resulted in the conflict of arms, imperiling the union of the States, his clarion voice was heard everywhere arousing the nation to the holy strife. When danger threatened from abroad he was prompt to plead the cause of American union on the basis of American liberty in the face of infuriated thousands set on foot by a foreign aristocracy to revile and to strike him down. Henry Ward Beecher's hand-to-hand fight with the English masses on English soil is a thrilling page in history known and read of all men. His courage, his devotion, and his eloquence in that remarkable contest won the admiration of all Europe and can never be forgotten by the American people. In that struggle Henry Ward Beecher won the nation's gratitude and the nation's love. When the fury of the storm had spent its force, when the war was over and the nation saved, the voice that had rung like a trumpet in the strife was the first to plead for forbearance to the vanquished, for a generous condonation of the past, and a permanent peace resting upon universal amnesty. This, gentlemen, is the true and unflattered portrait of the defendant in this case—a husband, a father, a citizen, a patriot, a philanthropist, a minister, and a man. If it were a statement to be established by testimony, thousands upon thousands of witnesses might crowd this court-room to confirm its truth, for the name of Henry Ward Beecher has long been the treasure of the nation, and is justly the special pride and glory of this city, famous throughout the world as the scene of his life and labors.

HIS AFFECTION FOR YOUNG MEN.

One of the most striking characteristics of the man I have been describing is a profound and ever active interest in young men. The first book he ever published, the work which won him an enviable reputation while he was himself yet a young man, and which is still disseminated by thousands in this and other lands, was a lecture to young men. When therefore in his earlier Brooklyn ministry he encountered a young man of unusual promise, it was like him to receive the youth into his heart of hearts, and to lavish upon him that affection, and that wealth of intimate intercourse which not a few men of the highest culture have desired in vain. For that privileged intimacy and for that affection and devotion this prosecution is the grateful reward, and the heart in which that love was sown brought forth only deadly hate and envy, and that heart was the heart of the plaintiff in this suit.

WHO AND WHAT IS THEODORE TILTON?

It now becomes my unpleasant duty to invite you, gentlemen, to consider for a moment who and what is Theodore Tilton. The plaintiff in this case presents the most impressive instance that has ever come within my observation of the remorseless power and the destructive effect of a single absorbing master passion; an all-dominating selfish egotism is the basis of his character. As a boy he was bright and ambitious, and his quickness of apprehension and felicity of statement brought him early recognition and praise. Everybody flattered and encouraged him regarding his self-conceit as something which mature years and the hard experience of life would modify into reasonable self-reliance and honorable pride. Beginning life as a reporter on the public press, he was brought into contact with great orators and public men, and he early resolved to devote himself to a public career. All his studies were turned upon this point—to make himself a graceful and powerful speaker and orator. The art of appearing well and sounding well was the art he sought—a dangerous pursuit for one already strongly predisposed by constitutional vanity to consider life a drama and himself its hero. He began with unbounded confidence and cool, calculating pertinacity to work his way upward. Possessed of a fine address and lively imagination, a fervent fancy and a flowing speech, he lacked the powers of deep and original thought, and, more than these, sound sense, discriminating judgment, and the unselfish aims, which are the prime elements of a noble manhood. Anxious above all things to shine, he seized every opportunity and advocated every cause which would give him prominence. He adopted the ideas of leading men of the country, Sumner, Phillips, Garrison, and, more than any other, Mr. Beecher, who, as we have seen, was lavish of friendship and of aid. He elaborated them in sensational editorials and lectures. The extremists in politics and religion to whom he joined himself were ready to reward the facility with which he yielded himself to their uses by fostering his conceit, representing him as the successful antagonist of Mr. Beecher—the young David who had overthrown the great Goliah in debate, and the brilliant occupant of the editorial chair of the *Independent* who had eclipsed the light of his predecessor. He fell in with gay, fascinating people who considered themselves free from the conventional restraints of society and little by little he slid into their ways of thinking.

HIS UNBALANCED VANITY.

His unbalanced vanity was not proof against the wine of dangerous theories when presented by the hand of the flatterer. Surrounded only by those who burned incense to his vanity, he became inflated with success, and fancied himself the monumental genius, the prolific source of wit and wisdom—in a word, the foremost man of his time. Conspicuously lacking all logical power and a true appreciation of moral sense, he embraced the wildest views and rushed forward, believing the world would follow where he led. There are some persons with cool heads who can speculate on social and political questions without losing their balance, but with Theodore Tilton to calculate the depths of the abyss was to plunge headlong into it. A believer in the Christian faith and a member of the orthodox church, he speculated on the origin of matter and the attributes of God until he came to be a Deist, denying the Divinity of Christ and rejecting the Scriptures as the Divine revelation of God's will to man. The husband of a gifted, pure, and loving wife, the father of an interesting family, having, as he described, an ideal home, he speculated on social developments, and was led by the malign influence under which he fell, to denounce the marriage relation as a remnant of effete civilization, a clog and hindrance to the development of the race. His remedy for the evils of marriage was easy divorce, leaving parties as free to dissolve the relation as they were to enter into it. He denies that he is a free lover, but Victoria Woodhull, the apostle of free love, asks for no greater social freedom than this. A leader of men must know how to construct and to preserve, but Theodore Tilton knew only how to unsettle and destroy. The moment he assumed a position of such prominence that he could be studied and criticised, the glaring defects of his character discovered themselves to those who had been heretofore his deepest personal friends. Opposition sprang up everywhere, and at last he was forced to realize that the foundation which had been realized to him, and upon which he had been placed by others more than by himself, was crumbling beneath his feet.

TILTON'S FALL.

The end was near. Theodore Tilton fell—fell from an eminence seldom attained by men of his age, to the very bottom of the abyss the depths of which he had attempted to sound. From that abyss he beheld, afar off, the man who had been his early friend and patron, and whom he had long regarded as his inferior and rival, standing firm and erect, his influence widening and deepening, and his hold on public favor becoming more and more permanent and secure. A man fed by inordinate vanity can never have a correct estimate of himself. Failure and disappointment never lead such a man to self-examination, but excite within him only bitterness, rage, and malice. With him it is never his own failure or imprudence that impeded his advance, but some malevolent power has interfered. In the blindness of his rage, Theodore Tilton persuaded himself that the cause of his overthrow was Beecher—that the one man who had prevented him from reaching the topmost summit of fame was Beecher. But one resource was left to him. If he had not the power to rebuild, he still had the power to destroy, and Beecher should feel that power. To be eclipsed and neglected was gall and wormwood to his soul. If he could not be famous, he could at least be infamous, and he preferred infamy to oblivion. Mr. Beecher had long been his friend, and the intimate friend of his wife. That friendship he could pervert, and make himself the author, and at the same time the central figure, of the most famous scandal of modern times. If he could not supplant Beecher in the affections of the people, he could scandalize him. If he had made it impossible for any honorable pen to write his own biography, then was it worth at any cost to have a line devoted to him in the biography of Henry Ward Beecher.

BEECHER THE OBJECT OF HIS SCHEMES.

His natural bent toward plots and conspiracies now revealed itself, and Beecher was the object of his schemes. His grand genius for attitudinizing—for Tilton is nothing if not dramatic—began to display itself. As in a play, everything was arranged with a view to effect. Facts were nothing to him, except as they could be adroitly used to serve his purposes. Friends, wife, children, and all that other men hold sacred and dear, must be trampled down, and walked over, to reach the notice and applause for which he has shown himself willing to perjure his immortal soul. Pure women might abhor and shun him, but one pure woman at least will go to her grave bearing witness to his power in a blasted life and a broken heart.

TILTON'S MASTER PASSION.

Here, gentlemen, here speaks the master passion of this perverted man. At this very moment, if he could realize the sad truth that he is morally dead, he would still rejoice in this post-mortem investigation of his character. The decaying corpse would rather be dissected than buried, and we propose, gentlemen, to dissect him first in the interest of truth, and bury him afterward in the interest of decency. Such, gentlemen, is the plaintiff in this case. The stanch new vessel, launched upon an honorable voyage, sailing with prosperous winds over unruffled seas, has been transformed into a pirate by the weakness of her commander, and, wrecked by his folly, now lies stranded, a battered hulk, an object at once of curiosity and abhorrence to mankind.

A STRANGE EVENTFUL HISTORY.

And now, gentlemen, with this imperfect preliminary sketch of the leading characters, and what we shall show you is the most remarkable conspiracy of modern times, perhaps you will be better prepared to comprehend the strange eventful history which I proceed to lay before you.

In 1847 Mr. Beecher moved from Indianapolis to the City of Brooklyn. His success as a preacher was already established, and he took rank among the foremost teachers of America. His church was at once crowded, and soon came to be the largest and among the wealthiest of the new city. Removing to Brooklyn in 1850-2, the plaintiff, then a boy just from school, took his place among the young men of Plymouth Church, and was speedily taken into favor by some of the leading members and Pastor. Being employed to report some of Mr. Beecher's sermons, the two men came into frequent contact, and formed a warm friendship. The favor of this friendship was all on one side. Mr. Beecher was a man of mature years, and even then almost at the height of his fame. He had multitudes of friends, men of wealth, learning, and of high reputation. He could derive nothing from a mere lad whom he thus took into the circle of his friends, except the pleasure which a great, generous nature feels in imparting knowledge to an open mind, and helping forward a struggling aspirant. Mr. Beecher had also taken an additional interest in this man by the fact of his marriage to a young girl whom Mr. Beecher had known and loved from her childhood. In the following year Tilton, through Beecher's friendship and interest, was taken into the editorial seat of the *Independent*, a paper mainly owned by one of Mr. Beecher's congregation, and to which Mr. Beecher was himself a regular and valued contributor.

THE RELATIONS OF THE TWO PARTIES.

From this time the relations of the two grew more and more intimate. Mr. Tilton visited frequently at Mr. Beecher's house, and took an active part in the work of the church; and when in 1861 Mr. Beecher was invited to the editorial chair of the *Independent*, his affection for Mr. Tilton was so well known that one of the chief inducements held out to him to accept the position was that Mr. Tilton should be associated with him as assistant editor. It is true that there had been some indications of envy and conscious rivalry on the part of young Tilton; at this early day some of Mr. Beecher's oldest friends suspected and criticised the motives of the young man; but Mr. Beecher himself was entirely free from suspicion, and put the most innocent interpretation upon every act of his young friend. At this time, gentlemen, Mr. Beecher had a summer residence in the country, to which it was the habit of his family to retire along the last of May or the first of June, and return again in October, or sometimes as late as November. But Mr. Beecher remained a portion of the time while his family were thus residing in the country, and prior to the beginning of his summer vacation, in the city, working at his own house, and taking his meals at some of the families of his church during the time that he was in the city. This habit of Mr. Beecher's of thus living for portions of his time with the families of the members of the church was well known to Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton, early in 1861-2, urged Mr. Beecher to make his house also a place of frequent resort.

TILTON REQUESTING BEECHER TO VISIT HIS WIFE.

He spoke often to Mr. Beecher of his wife's great affection for him, and requested him to call and make the acquaintance of the family. Mr. Beecher had known Mrs. Tilton prior to his acquaintance with Tilton, but he had known her as a young girl, a member of his church, and the acquaintance had, in fact, ceased, after her marriage until it was renewed at the request of Tilton, as I have stated—ceased, I mean, so far as his visits at their house was concerned, for in the early years of their marriage they were boarding, and when they began to keep house they commenced in Oxford street, so far from the place of Mr. Beecher's residence that it was quite impracticable for him to visit the house often. Still, at the request and at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Tilton, as we have seen, he began his visits at the house of Mr. Tilton in Oxford street, but, as the plaintiff tells you, his visits there were quite infrequent. He visited that house; he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton as a wife and mother, a relation which was first disclosed to him at these visits, which he made at the earnest solicitation of the plaintiff.

THE TRUE DEFENDANT IN THIS CAUSE.

And now, gentlemen, I ask you to consider for a moment that Mrs. Tilton is the true defendant in this cause. She whose lips are sealed and whose hands are tied, while the battle is raging over her life, she can make no outcry and strike no blow in her own defense. She can only weep and pray, as she has done so often already, looking for her deliverance in Almighty God, and in the spirit of justice which He inspires in the hearts of men. Small in stature, and of a childlike disposition, she has a deep, profound nature, filled with exalted religious enthusiasm. The plaintiff himself declared that had she lived in former days, and belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, she would have been recognized as one of those illustrious women whose names shine with a halo of saintliness. She was devoted to her home, and entertained views of the sacredness of motherhood almost romantic, if that were possible, and gave her whole life, under God, absolutely to her husband, and gave it without a murmur as to her own self-sacrifice. Gifted, sensitive, pure, self-depreciating, idolizing her home, and worshiping, with all the intensity of her nature, the husband of her early love, her very existence was so blended with his that their union fulfilled Pope's definition of marriage, "two souls united in one person." From the time Theodore Tilton placed the wedding ring on the finger of Elizabeth until that hour when, driven by his persecutions, she was compelled to tear herself from her home and him forever, there had been but one person who in all things dominated that household, and that one was Theodore Tilton. His wish was to her a command; whatever he willed, she did. Relieving him from every household care, she was content to toil and suffer, that he might win the distinction he coveted so much. In a marriage life which would have made most women wretched, for ten long years of absolute self-sacrifice Elizabeth Tilton fancied herself happy. Month by month she watched the gradual unfolding of her husband under the influence of the guidance and companionship of his friend and Pastor. She saw him rising, step by step, to that proud eminence which was the goal of the ambition of his life, and she was happy.

TILTON'S WIFE REALIZES HIS TRUE CHARACTER.

But she at last began to realize that every new success brought to him new dangers. She saw the true character of the associates with whom, in the recklessness of vanity and the intoxication of first success, he surrounded himself, and with unspeakable anguish she witnessed the change that day by day was going on in his religious convictions. Slowly but certainly he was sliding away from the views of marriage and social duty which he had once adopted, and became the advocate of theories which seemed to her to have been only propounded by those who were unwilling that the principles they professed should be better than the lives they lived. The spell of the flatterer was upon him. To rescue him from all she deemed false in religion and pernicious in morals was, as it seemed to her, the one great duty of life. To accomplish this no sacrifice was too great. She would patiently, if not willingly, accept humiliations, reproach, accusations—nay, the most sacred feelings of wife and mother might be outraged and trampled upon, still she would hide her sufferings and conceal her woe, if only the object of her solicitude and prayers might be saved.

THERE WAS BUT ONE PERSON TO WHOM SHE COULD MAKE KNOWN HER SORROWS.

There was but one person on earth to whom she could make known her sorrows, and that one was their friend and Pastor. Boundless was her faith in God and in the efficacy of prayer; but she believed in a wise and faithful application of appropriate means. How natural, then, that she should appeal to him who had been the friend of his youth and the counsel and guide of his maturer manhood. He sympathized with her sufferings, and promised help. How faithfully and how tenderly he counseled the plaintiff we have seen by the beautiful letter which he wrote to the plaintiff in 1867. If Tilton could have but heeded that advice, how different would be the situation from what we witness to-day! There would be no desolate hearthstone, no wife with broken heart and blasted life, no children with a blight resting upon their young and innocent lives; but, in place of all this, a happy home, a family bound together by the ties of love and respect, a household ordered by those principles of piety of which he is to-day so much ashamed; but, blinded by egotism and drunken with the intoxication of vanity, he refused to break away from his evil associates.

NO POWER TO SAVE HIM.

Neither the voice of friendship nor the appeals of affection had power to save him. And now, gentlemen, they ask us to believe that at this time, when all a wife's faith and mother's love was being exerted to save Theodore Tilton from the companionship and corrupting influence of those whose feet took hold on hell, that this pure-minded and saintly woman, in her very effort to save her husband, fell herself—fell into the very sin against which, for so many anxious years, she had been warning her husband, with tears and prayers. Nay, more, that the very religion, the religion she had cherished all her life, and which was confessedly so conspicuous in her life, furnished the motives for her fall; and still more, that so infatuated and unintelligent was her bold upon that faith that, having sinned, she solemnly denied this conscientious sin, and invented a tissue of lies to support that denial; that she abandoned all the responsibilities of life, and, under the influence of her spiritual guide, was guilty of adultery and perjury—and, anti-climax of paradoxes, that she is a pure and white-souled woman still. Gentlemen, you are men full grown; you have the wisdom that comes from experience of life, the observation of human nature, the knowledge of affairs. Is there one among you that can so discredit the experience and observation as to entertain for a moment a suggestion so unutterably absurd, so absolutely monstrous.

BEECHER RELINQUISHING THE INDEPENDENT TO TILTON.

In June, 1863, Mr. Beecher, feeling exhausted by his labors, visited Europe for a few months, leaving Mr. Tilton in charge of the *Independent* during his absence. And on his return, finding from experience that the burden was too great for him, he privately relinquished the entire charge of the paper to Mr. Tilton, consenting, however, that his own name should remain as the ostensible editor for a year longer, at the end of which time Mr. Tilton assumed the open charge of the paper. The prize Mr. Tilton had so earnestly struggled for was now won, and at the age of thirty years he found himself the successor of Henry Ward Beecher and occupant of one of the proudest editorial chairs in America. The nature of that friendship which I have thus briefly described, and its value to Mr. Tilton, cannot be portrayed in any language of mine so effectually as in a letter he wrote under an impulse of conscience the very year he became editor, and a few days after he had over his wine made direct and wicked insinuations against his loving Pastor and best friend. He in this letter tells, under the influence of gratitude which was all too brief, something of the obligations which he was under to the man whom he had just begun covertly to slander, and whom he now seeks to destroy:

TILTON TO BEECHER.

MIDNIGHT, BROOKLYN, Nov. 30, 1865.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Returning home late to-night, I cannot go to bed without writing you a letter. Twice I have been forced to appear as your antagonist before the public, the occasions five years apart. After the first I am sure our friendship, instead of being maimed, was strengthened; after this last, if I may guess your heart by knowing mine, I am sure the old love waxes instead of waning. My friend from my boyhood up, you have been to me what no other man has been, what no other man can be. While I was a student the influence of your mind on mine was greater than all books and all teachers; the intimacy with which you honored me for twelve years has been, next to my wife and family, the chief affection of my life. By you I was baptized, by you married; you were my minister, teacher, God, brother, friend, companion. The debt I owe you I can never pay. My religious life, my intellectual development, my open door of opportunity for labor, my public reputation—all these, my dear friend, I owe in so great a degree to your own kindness that my gratitude cannot be written in words, but must be expressed only in love. Then what hours we have had together, what arm-in-arm wanderings about the streets, what hunts for pictures and books, what mutual revelations and communions, what interchanges of mirth and of tears. The more I think upon this friendship, the more I am convinced that not your public position, not your fame, not your genius, but just your affection has been the secret of the bond between us; for whether you had been high or low, great or common, I believe that my heart, knowing its mate, would have loved you exactly the same. Now, therefore, I want to say that if either long ago or later any word of mine, whether spoken or printed, whether public or private, has given you pain, I beg you to blot it from your memory, and to write your forgiveness in its place. Moreover, should I die leaving you alive, I ask you to love my children for their father's sake, who has taught them to revere you and regard you as the man of men. One thing more: My religious experiences have never been more refreshing than during the last year—[this was in 1865]—never before have I had such fair and winning thoughts of the other life. With these thoughts you have been constantly connected in a strange and a beautiful way. I believe that human friendship outlasts human life. Our friendship is yet of earth earthy, but shall one day stand uplifted high above, without breath or blot or suspicion of anything. Meanwhile, oh, my dear friend, our Father in Heaven bless you on earth, guide you and strengthen you, be in you, and at last crown you, with an everlasting crown. And now good night, and sweet be your dreams.

Your unworthy but eternal friend,

THEODORE TILTON.

We have seen, gentlemen, that in this year 1865 Mr. Tilton assumed the open control of the *Independent*. He was no longer, could be supposed to be no longer, under the control of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Beecher had retired from the paper, and although he was a correspondent of it, and the paper published his sermons weekly, still Mr. Tilton was the sole responsible editor of the paper.

THE FIRST THING HIS EGOTISM PROMPTED HIM TO DO.

The first thing his egotism prompted him to do on assuming the control of the paper was to satisfy the world that he had emancipated himself from Mr. Beecher's influence, and was no longer controlled by him. He had, in his estimation, become the equal of Henry Ward Beecher, if not his superior, and he must take the first opportunity to satisfy the world of that fact. Early in 1865 he makes a political difference the occasion for denouncing Mr. Beecher in the *Independent*; and in the year following that opposition—the opposition of the *Independent*—became so pronounced against Mr. Beecher, and its attacks so virulent upon him, that he was compelled in self-respect to sever all connection with the paper, and refuse it permission longer to print his sermons. The pretended occasion of this attack in 1866 was Mr. Beecher's Cleveland letter, which has been introduced in evidence before you, and which you have heard read. You will remember, gentlemen, that that was a period just succeeding the close of the war, and the question before the country was, What should be the policy of the North toward the conquered States of the South? And that question depended upon what should be the policy of the Administration; because, whatever policy the Administration, having a majority in Congress and the control of the executive power, should adopt, must become, of course, the policy of the nation. There was a long and angry controversy, as you may remember, within the ranks of the Republican Party—which was at that time the responsible party—as to what should be the policy of the country, many of the Republicans adhering to what they regarded the policy which Mr. Lincoln had adopted prior to his death, and others seeking to depart from that policy and adopt the new and more aggressive policy against the South. While the policy of the Republican Party was being formed and settled, and debate and argument were going on within the ranks of that party, Mr. Beecher was among those who adhered to what he deemed to be the policy which Mr. Lincoln would have inaugurated and carried out had he lived.

THE CLEVELAND LETTER AGAIN.

That policy was expressed in what is known as the "Cleveland letter"

ship with which he was received by her. Mrs. Tilton yielded, however, to her husband's request, and invited her to make the visit. The lady accepted and came. It was this friendship, gentlemen, and the visit, that drove the mother-in-law almost to insanity, on account of the attentions paid by him to this lady then dwelling under his roof. That he was desperately in love with her there is no doubt; he has left the fact on record in the correspondence which he has himself published, and which is introduced here in evidence before you. But the lady, soon learning the true character of Tilton, and the danger with which association with him threatened her fair name, soon put an end to the acquaintance, to the great sorrow and disappointment of Mr. Tilton. The freedom with which he used to write to his wife on the subject of his relations with other women—his "friendship," as he called it, for women—is illustrated in the correspondence which has been produced.

A REMARKABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

It is a remarkable correspondence to pass between a husband and a wife. It develops a trait in Mr. Tilton's character that is most unusual and almost unaccountable, that he could presume to humiliate his wife, and destroy her peace of mind by disclosing to her any correspondence or friendship which he had for other ladies, and describing them as going to the extreme lengths which he did. On Feb. 12, 1867, he wrote:

"MY DARLING: I wrote you a hurried sheet this morning from the Sherman House while waiting for —— for breakfast. He did not come. I ate my breakfast alone. Once again on the cars, and once again confronting a lecture appointment. I feel I am once again at work after my few days of present rest. I confess that rest is sweet. I do not mean rest for the wearied limbs, though that, too, is sweet; but rest for one's spirit, rest in the midst of a circle of kind, loving friends; rest from one's own vacant, untamed, unconquerable home-sickness; rest in the tranquillity of spiritual peace. I have been enjoying two days of such rest. The spell is still on me this morning. I rode five hours to —— yesterday afternoon, and five hours back after midnight, on purpose to spend a long delicious evening with the —— family."

—which had no father—no male head of the house.

Mr. Tracy continued:

"These family influences have come to make me a better man. The very roof seems to spread over me a benediction. I am grateful to Providence, that ordered my steps last December to the threshold of this cottage. Acquaintance with these dear people has been a new experience of friendship, a new delight in life. The whole subject of friendship has been much in my mind this Winter. I am satisfied that women makes the ultimate confidential friends, both among men and among women—friends with whom he girdles himself round about as with a halo; friends who are props to keep him lifted perpetually toward his highest life; friends whose friendship is a kind of sacred wedding that knows no sex—such a man neglects one of the greatest opportunities for intellectual, moral, and spiritual growth.

Again he says:

"The number of people who meet each other, and fit one another exactly, who are, to use your words, 'counterparts,' is very small."

Again he says:

"And this fact reveals the one prolonged mistake of my past life—my association with your mother"—[to his wife's mother—

"I can now see what I might have been, if, for instance, I could have lived under such a roof as sheltered me here in —— instead of breathing during all these years the atmosphere of Livingston street.

Mr. Beach—Read the next line.

Mr. Tracy—"If my mother-in-law had been such a woman as ——, I believe I might have known by this time——"

Mr. Beach—"And the influences of Brooklyn had been of like influence."

Mr. Tracy—Excuse me. I will repeat the sentence I read. I read it as published in Indianapolis.

Mr. Beach—I correct it as written in evidence.

Mr. Tracy—I have taken it from the official report. The only chance of confusion is that in bringing the different parts together from the record I have—

Mr. Evarts—Go on, Mr. Tracy.

Mr. Tracy—I repeat the sentence and read the next following:

"This fact reveals the one prolonged mistake of my past life—my association with your mother. I can now plainly see what I might have been, if, for instance, I could have lived under such a roof as sheltered me here in —— instead of breathing during all these years the atmosphere of Livingston street. If my mother-in-law had been such a woman as —— and the influences of Brooklyn had been like the influences of ——, I believe I might have grown up by this time as unselfish as a woman."

Mr. Beach—As a good woman?

Mr. Tracy, continuing:

"How much more could I then have been to yourself and the children; how many pangs you might have been saved; how many unknown joys you might have experienced! I have not been a wise man or I would not have consented eleven years ago to pitch my tent in a bank of fog."

Again he says:

"I have never seen so plainly as I have seen this Winter what Livingston street mildew I have been carrying on my arms for eleven years. Six months ago I was accustomed to say to myself in my secret hours, 'Theodore Tilton, it is time for you to die. Your soul grows not whiter, but darker. Die soon, and save yourself from total destruction. But I believe that, if I shall return to Brooklyn at all I shall return a different man. God grant it! I know that I have tried to watch myself, drinking at the fountain of a better life."

Which was this family in the West, presided over by a mother with several daughters, and one of whom was the young lady I have referred to, and who made a visit to his house about this time in Brooklyn. If you can imagine a cruelty which a husband can inflict upon a wife greater than the writing of such a letter as I have just read to you, followed by such associations as existed between Theodore Tilton and this Western family, then I confess my inability to appreciate cruelty or the intense sorrow which a man may be capable of inflicting upon a woman.

HIS RELATIONS WITH OTHER WOMEN.

But in January, 1868, Mr. Tilton's social relations had reached a point where concealment was no longer to be endured; where there must be an explanation, with promise of reformation, or else a break. That explanation was had on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868. The whole subject of his relations with other women, his temptations, his sins, the manner of treatment of his wife, his concealment and deceit were brought up in this interview. Elizabeth Tilton was in one of her most exalted moods, and spoke with frankness, earnestness, and sorrow to her husband, who, conscience stricken, fell groveling at her feet. He confessed that he was stained with sin, and that he could no longer look his wife and children in the face and listen to their words of confidence and affection without feeling himself a hypocrite, a deceiver, a whited sepulchre full of dead men's bones. I will not stop to consider too closely whether he confessed actual adultery with the body, or what he calls adultery of the soul. Certain it is from the remarkable correspondence which follows, continuing through the year 1868, that this evening was made memorable by confessions of some degree of sin on his part concerning his sexual relations, and by an angelic forgiveness, pity, and victorious faith on the part of his wife. Not one word of reproach was uttered by this pure and injured woman. She hastened to lift him from the moral prostration into which he had fallen, and comforted him by expressing her hope and confidence in his future life, and broke him down afresh by her tenderness.

HE PLEDGED HIMSELF TO A NEW CAREER.

He pledged himself to a new career, and he gave those pledges with the utmost earnestness and sincerity. They bowed their knees together renewing before God their early vows, forsaking all the world besides, to cleave to each other alone. Nor did this content the noble wife. Her wonderful magnanimity and divinely-inspired sympathy would not let her rest till she had taken upon herself blame for her husband's fault, and found in her supposed indifference or harshness an excuse for his sin. For this imaginary fault she taxed herself with great severity. She applied to herself the epithets which his conscience had suggested concerning his own real transgressions. Her language seemed to be more extravagant than at any previous period in expressing devotion to and adoration for her husband; indeed, she strives in every way to restore his self-respect, to replace him on his pedestal of pride, to convince him that she worshiped him more, and not less, than she had done before his confession. The effect of this magnificent exhibition of woman's devotion, and of her utterly unselfish, purifying love upon the heart of her husband, cannot be better described than in the language of the husband himself, in a letter from which I shall now read to you a few passages. This interview took place, as I have stated, on Sunday, Jan. 26, 1868. Mr. Tilton was to leave home that night for a lecturing tour in the West. He left his house that evening to go to the railroad station in New-York, and, once in the cars, he wrote to his wife this memorable letter:

TILTON TO HIS WIFE.

"HUDSON RIVER DEPOT, THIRTY-FIRST STREET, Jan. 26, 1868.

MY DARLING:

Mr. Tracy—After a few words he says:

"You have never seemed so noble to me as during the last evening and this day; you are not only all, but more than all that any man can need, or even can deserve. Life never seemed to me more full of projects and ends worth living for than since our recent long interview and mutual confessions. I am by nature so frank that the attempt to hide my feelings, to cloak my shortcomings, to deny utterance to my inward sorrows has lately driven me almost to despair. The secret of all my long continued moodiness has been dissatisfaction, not with you, but with myself. I was once well enough content to be esteemed as something better than my merit, but of late all such estimates of me have been horribly repulsive to my mind. They have revealed me to myself in the character of a hypocrite, a deceiver, a whited sepulchre filled with dead men's bones. Above all things, it has been dreadful for me to hear praises of myself from you and Florence. I could not rest content under the idea that either of you felt that my gloom was occasioned by anything lacking in yourselves, but only in my own self."

She answers this letter on the 31st of January, and you will see, gentlemen, how, notwithstanding his admission and confession of his numerous temptations, how she attributed all to her own harshness, her uncharitableness, her rebukes of him, thus compelling him to keep secret his affairs somewhat from her; and she attributed his fall or his shortcomings to hers, and took all the sin upon herself.

MRS. TILTON TO HER HUSBAND.

"FRIDAY, Jan. 31, 1868—11 o'clock P. M.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: Oh! Theodore, darling, I am haunted night and day by remorse, knowing that because of my harshness and indifference to you you were driven to despair, perhaps sin, and these last years of unhappiness. I sometimes feel it to be the unpardonable sin. God cannot forgive me, but if you only may be restored to your former loveliness I shall be content to live my life of penitence, yea in disgrace; I am the chief of sinners; I understand perfectly how you have felt; I carry in my soul this burden of sin, yet appear to my children and friends calm and happy; "Woe unto your whited sepulchre" I hear perpetually.

And then she remarks later:

"I will conquer this, for I know that a life of happiness awaits you."

This, you remember, gentlemen of the jury, was on the 31st of January, 1868. Again she says. The language which I am about to read will show what was the subject of their conversation, what the danger was that threatened and from which she was striving with all the devotion and faith of a woman to save him:

"DARLING: We must both cultivate our self-respect by being what we seem. Then will be fulfilled my ideal marriage; to you and you only a wife—but contact of the body with no other; while then a pure friendship with *many* may be enjoyed ennobling us. Let us have not even a shadow of doubt of each other. Though all the world are weak yet will we be strong.

God accept and bless us both, now we are one.

By bye. Faithfully, yours."

Now, gentlemen, this was written long before a breath of suspicion had been breathed against this lady, even by the malice of her husband. It was written when his own relations with women had destroyed his self-respect, broken it down, and he sought to palliate it by the harshness, and the indifference, and the jealousy which his conduct had inspired in his wife. To save him, to restore him, she made her forgiveness as bountiful as woman can make forgiveness to man; she accepted everything upon herself, and, as you see, refers to her harshness and her indifference as perhaps the causes of his temptations. But to show you further, and to leave no doubt as to the subject of their conversation, I read you now the letter of Feb. 3, 1868, a letter which has become somewhat famous in this remarkable trial.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MRS. TILTON.

"MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868—9 o'clock A. M.

What may I bring to my beloved this bright morning!" &c.

Then she says:

"Most truly do I love, and I am resolved never more to repress the expression of it. I have lived under the fatal mistake that I would make you selfish; but, oh, what it has cost me to learn that a large, generous love cannot, in its very nature, minister but to our best and holiest state!

The picture of your dear face, most constantly with me, is one glowing with love, but always bearing the look of one that has suffered. Can I, who am the cause thereof, ever again be indifferent? No, the little life that remaineth is consecrated to restore, if possible, the beautiful image I have marred. There is no sacrifice too great that I would not enthusiastically make to this end, if God would only consider me worthy to work with him. I have been thinking, my darling, that knowing as you do a man's power over an audience to move them at will, of that same power you have with all public men over—woman you may love. To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is a sin."

This is the letter, gentlemen, which was so marvelously garbled by this plaintiff in the early part of this controversy before the church, which he so garbled as to put upon his wife the imputation that she herself was tempted, and was liable to fall, and was resisting her own temptation. He read it, as you remember, speaking of herself, "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is a sin. Here I am strong; no temptation could indnce me," &c. But when you get at this letter and read the whole of it you see that she is speaking of him and his influence over women, and she is remonstrating with him against that abuse. "To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse your gift of influence is a sin. Therefore I would fain help restore to you that which I broke down—self-respect—your manhood and its purity and its dignity, if you feel it is stronger than even life itself. I know this because I am strong."

Mr. Shearman—"Here I am, strong."

Mr. Tracy—"Here I am, strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could influence me to yield my womanhood." He had represented to her and made her believe that her chiding of him, her jealousy, her harshness had compelled him to be a hypocrite to her in his relations and his affections with other women. He told her that that course of life which her conduct in this respect had forced upon him had broken down his self-respect. That is what she alludes to in this passage. She was trying now to restore that self-respect which she had helped him to break down.

The hour of 1 o'clock having arrived, the court here took its usual recess.

AFTER RECESS.

After recess Mr. Tracy resumed his address to the jury, as follows:

At recess I was reading to you the remarkable correspondence which followed the interview between the husband and the wife on Sunday evening, Jan. 26, at the time Mr. Tilton was to take his departure for a lecturing tour in the West. I had read you one letter from Tilton, written on the cars that night, and I had read to you two letters from his wife. I now read you a second letter from Mr. Tilton, dated Feb. 9, 1868, and you will see by this letter, gentlemen, the high esteem in which he held his wife at this time.

MY DEAR ANGEL: I dreamed of you all last night and awoke thinking of you this morning. How much I want to see you! How I yearn after you! How my soul blesses you day by day! I can never describe how precious your love of your husband has appeared to him during these few weeks past. Your singleness, your fervor, your purity, your devotion, they fill my mind and heart with reverence and admiration and humility.

I regard my last evening spent with you at home as the most memorable point in my whole life; you opened for me that night the gate of heaven, which had so long seemed shut.

Ever since I have had nothing but glory, thanksgiving and praise. If ever a man was made a new creature, that man was I. No more despondency, no more repining, no more vain regrets, no more loss of self-respect, no more groveling in the dust. On the contrary, I am once again a man among men, a Christian among Christians. Now this transformation I owe to yourself, to your irrepressible devotion, to your ceaseless prayers, and to your victorious faith. * * * Your letters since I have been from home this last time have been the dearest you have ever penned; there is a royalty in their tone. Each one fills me with renewed pride, a joy in my wife. Oh, my darling, in comparison with such love as you express, how poor is the friendship of all other friends. I have never seen any one love as you—"

Well might he have said that—

You have the richest of all human hearts. I am pledged to you forever. My vows I shall keep and not break. With God's help and with yours I shall be the faithfullest man in the world. Blessings on your soul this Sabbath day. Ever yours,

THEODORE.

HIS WESTERN VISIT.

During this Western trip he had, previous to Feb. 18, written his wife in regard to a visit he had paid this same Western family, to which I have referred. He had stated to her that, in order to make that visit, he had given up one or two of his engagements at lecturing, and yet this wife, having promised him no more chidings, no more harshness, no more jealousy when she received this letter from him informing her of this fact, answered in the manner I shall now read.

Mrs. Tilton wrote to her husband, then in the West, as follows:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 18, 1868.

DEAR HUSBAND: You have made me rich to-day; your letter from Lincoln came this morning, and this night Eliza brought me the full epistle from Chicago. I read every word eagerly; drop instantly whatever I am doing when the postman comes, and give myself up utterly, body and soul, locking the door to prevent intruders, just as we are wont to do after an absence. I am heartily glad you are with the dear good friends in Chicago. How I wish I could have been with you. I hope you have impressed upon —— my profound respect and love for her. How grateful it was to your poor tired head to rest there in the bosom of those dear ones. I am so glad, so thankful, the opportunity was given you, even though it cost the Des Moines appointment and two letters of mine awaiting you. I never realised as now I do your arduous labors, and the great distance and drag I have been to your young and beautiful life.

I yearn to caress and tenderly care for you; read, sing, and gladden those dear eyes once again. I feel as never before how dreadful a thing it is to wound or stab any human heart by sharp, stinging words. Perhaps the dear Father has given me another lease of life, that I may learn this lesson. I praise Him for His goodness. Then again, darling, I have felt so heart-sick that there are so few great men and women. The idea of a faithful, true marriage will be lost out of the world—certainly out of the literary and refined world—unless we renew it. Yours, always, ELIZABETH, wife.

At that same journey West, on the 20th of February, he writes her again, referring to this same Western influence, and that he having made vows of faithfulness, assures her that the spell with him is broken. He says:

"The picture Madonna had arrived in good condition, and was hanging on the wall"—

On the wall of the residence of this lady.

"It is very neatly framed, and looks pure and royal. —— was pleased, but the old fragrance has gone out of 'the prairie rose.' The flower is still comely, interesting, and agreeable, but I marvel at myself for once thinking it so fragrant above all the rest in the garden. It is gone forever! It can never be to me henceforth anything but a common plant. This figure of speech is a mystery which I think you will understand. I intimate no names."

Thus much, gentlemen for the letters while he was West, and for the assurances of fidelity to his marriage vow which he gave after that conversation of Jan. 26.

NEW TEMPTATIONS HAVE OVERTAKEN HIM.

In the Summer, however, he has returned to his home in the City of New-York. Old associates have come around him, and new temptations have overtaken him, and he finds that the resolutions of January cannot hold out through the frosts of November. He is stricken again with humility, with a feeling of worthlessness, with an inability to resist these temptations, and moved by a gentle letter, which he received from his wife, in his studio, in New-York, at his office, on the 3d of November, he replies to her in the following manner. I shall not stop to comment upon it at present. That duty will be reserved to the final summing up of this case. I only allude to it now as the closing letter of this remarkable correspondence, in the year 1868:

AT THE OFFICE, (IN NEW-YORK,) Nov. 3, 1868.

MY DEARY: Your kind and pleasant note fails so pleasantly on my spirit that I would immediately go home this afternoon were it not that I have engaged to go out this evening.

There is so much sunshine pouring into my little office at this moment that I think I never knew a brighter day in my life.

The sunshine he there refers to, I suppose, is the sunshine that came from the note of his wife in the morning.

And I hope that some of the light and warmth will steal into and remain within my cold and cruel heart.

It is the greatest regret of my life that I do not seem constituted so as to make you as happy as you ought to be; but I have the best of intentions—and the worst of success.

Then, too, all my religious doubts and difficulties have been and are, and I fear must be, shut within myself, because I cannot open my mouth to you concerning them without giving you a wound. You are the finest-fibred soul that ever was put into a body; you jar at my touch, and I am apt to touch too rudely.

But the chief of all my miseries is this: that I impart them to others. The utmost fervor of protestation, that neither you nor the children, nor the house, nor the servants, nor anything that is within our gates—not one alone—nor all combined—no, none of these persons or things, has the slightest originating share in my troubles. Those troubles (such as they are) are of my own making. Would to God they were also of my own enduring! But they have to be inflicted upon others—upon yourself and the children. It is this fact that doubles my affliction.

But your kind and tender words, pencilled in the studio this morning, were very precious to me—sweeter than honey in the honeycomb. I write this letter on purpose to thank you for them. God bless you evermore.

Lovingly yours, THEODORE.

I now read, gentlemen, another letter in this correspondence, written by the wife on Feb. 20, 1868, in which she betrays her fears of renewed difficulty and dissatisfaction on his return home.

SHE IS HAUNTED WITH FEARS.

FEB. 20, 1868.

MY BELOVED: I am so lonesome and heartsick for your companionship to-night that I hesitate to write lest my mood should deprive you of the pleasure of you home, for I am persuaded if you are happier where you are. While I long to be with you, I am haunted continually with fears that your cheery face would soon be shadowed and the dear head droop. This thought is agony to me, and I have spent many hours since you left in weeping because of it. I would fain make the path smooth to your feet, or, in other words, direct the children and the household that they may minister harmony only, but *I know* I cannot, and *I am afraid*.

* * * * * * *

Again, she says to him March 8, 1868:

NURSERY, Sunday Eve, March 8, 1868.

MY BELOVED: All alone, save Eliza in the kitchen and the children all asleep about me, while I have been trying to imagine my state were I shall again live with you and behold your precious form. *This* I think I have decided—no more chidings, scoldings. An inexpressible tenderness has grown up in my soul toward you. I never saw my path as clear as now, that whatever you may do, say, or be, it becometh me to be the Christian wife and mother. The full meaning of those words when developed from a nature impotent as mine. If I may lead my children now to an intimate love and trust in God. He manifesting himself to babes as he has promised, then, to this great source of happiness strong bodies be added—I will risk intellectual training and knowledge.

UNABLE TO KEEP HIS VOWS.

Notwithstanding the promise made on Jan. 26, 1868, of amendment, the promise of complete reform and which we find repeated in the correspondence following that date, it is clear from the correspondence and from her letter of Nov. 26, 1868, that upon his return to New-York, falling again under the influence of his old associates and subjected anew to temptations, he felt himself unequal to keep the vows made the January previous. This is made evident from the correspondence of 1869 and 1870. Difficulties were thickening around him and rumors were thick in the air. It was impossible for Tilton to conceal from the world the life he lived, and in December, 1870, the storm so long gathering burst upon him; struck him in every quarter. He found his business relations imperilled and his home destroyed. As early as 1866, Tilton began to shadow forth in the *Independent* his religious and social views. They bred discontent everywhere, particularly in the North-west. In 1867, there was an open revolt among the Congregational ministers of the North-west, which resulted in the starting, at Chicago, of a newspaper called the *Advance*, intended to supersede the *Independent* in that quarter. The correspondence and the negotiations which led to starting that paper began soon after Tilton began developing his views in the *Independent* on religious and social matters. Several meetings were had between Mr. Bowen, the proprietor of that paper, and representative clegymen of the North-west. Mr. Bowen promised reform, promised repeatedly to muzzle Tilton and prevent his utterances in his paper; but after one or two promises and failures in that direction, the Congregational clergymen of the North-west started a new and independent paper in Chicago. Mr. Edward Beecher, the brother of the defendant here, and who then resided in Illinois, led this opposition, and the defendant having severed all connection with the *Independent*, Tilton no doubt felt that he was encouraging this opposition to the paper and to him.

TILTON JEALOUS OF BEECHER'S FAME.

At this point, I desire again to refer to the remark of the defendant in his letter of 1867, addressed to Mr. Tilton, on the subject of religion, where he says: "I have given up the idea of starting a paper." You will perceive therefore, gentlemen, that from the time of this political difficulty between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, resulting out of the Cleveland letter, the starting of a new paper here in opposition to Tilton and his views had been the subject of conversation. It is evident from this remark of Beecher that Tilton understood this fact and was suspecting Beecher of encouraging the opposition to him here, and of becoming the editor of an independent paper. He had therefore, for some time regarded Mr. Beecher as a rival, and was jealous of his fame. He felt his power, as did Mr. Bowen also, the owner of that paper, and the jealousy and opposition increased on the part of Mr. Tilton against Mr. Beecher. While they were personal friends outwardly, the public reputation of Mr. Beecher was continually being disparaged by Mr. Tilton. He was represented as having reached the zenith of his power. Henceforward, Mr. Beecher was to decline in fame and in public position, and there was only one man equal to his place, and that man, in the estimation of Theodore Tilton, was himself. But in 1868, another paper was started in the City of New-York, called the *Church Union*. In 1869 it was taken possession of by Ford & Company, Mr. Beecher's publishers, and in 1870 Mr. Beecher became its editor. You see, therefore, gentlemen, that by this time the rivalry between these two men had become sharp and well defined, at least so far as Mr. Tilton was concerned. The rapid increase of the *Christian Union*—for the name of the paper, when Mr. Beecher took hold of it, was changed—its rapid increase in circulation, and its growing popularity alarmed both Bowen and Tilton. Nevertheless, Tilton grew bolder and more outspoken in the advocacy of his peculiar views than ever. In 1869 and 1870 rumors affecting Tilton's moral purity began to reach Bowen, and also rumors of his domestic difficulty reached Mr. Bowen's ears. You have heard some of those rumors referred to.

THE WINSTED AFFAIR.

It is in evidence that Mr. Bowen heard of the Winsted affair. I do not stop to comment on that transaction at this time; I do not stop to say whether Mr. Tilton was guilty or not guilty of what was imputed to him by the people of Winsted on that occasion. I only say that his conduct there with a young lady, who was no mere child, [here Mr. Tracy turned sharply round and faced Mr. Tilton, and spoke in emphatic tones,] as he represents her to be in a letter from Dubuque to Mr. Hastings—no mere child, but a young lady, fully developed, twice the size of his wife, was the person there referred to; and I only say, without imputing the slightest blame to the young lady, that Mr. Tilton's conduct on that occasion was characterized by that degree of indiscretion that provoked a horrible scandal concerning himself at Winsted, Conn., in 1869, and the rumor of that difficulty had reached Bowen, and Mr. Tilton tells you himself from the witness stand that in 1870, about the time this storm-cloud burst upon him, an evening paper in New-York published the fact that he was about to elope with a woman whom it named. Now, gentlemen, evening papers in New-York, or morning papers in New-York, are not apt to allude to scandals by names, particularly when they are the names of such prominent persons as Theodore Tilton that are connected with them, without those scandals have been of long standing, and have become a matter of news to the editorial profession.

BOWEN SAW THAT TILTON MUST BE GOT RID OF.

These scandals filled the air in regard to Tilton, and they had reached Bowen. Bowen saw that Tilton must be got rid of. How to do it was the problem which he was not prepared at this time to solve. But fortunately for him, Tilton, with his genius for blundering, gave adequate cause for dismissal in an editorial which he published in the *Independent* on the 1st September, 1870, committing the paper to the doctrine of free-love. That editorial has been produced in your presence, and has been read to you. It will be the subject of further comment during the course of this trial. I shall refer to it here, and to other publications of Mr. Tilton's about this time for the purpose of showing that when he was the editor of what was understood to be a religious newspaper, he was still at heart an advocate of social freedom, or what may be more correctly characterized as free lust. But before reading this article from the *Independent*, which led to Mr. Tilton's immediate retirement from it as its editor, I beg to read to you, gentlemen, a letter from Theodore Tilton to his wife, written Jan. 9, 1865, upon this same subject. It was written just about the time he assumed control of that paper. It was written at a time when he was still under the influence and guiding force of this great mind, which had led him from boyhood up to his present position, and I want to show you, just on the eve of his emancipating himself from that influence, how he regarded the sanctity of the marriage relation, and what views he held upon that subject. In a letter to his wife he says:

Passing daily through multitudes of strangers, who glide among one another without mutual recognition or mutual interest in each other's welfare, I have lately been much more than ever impressed with the wonderful simplicity of God's plan for binding together human society, namely, by creating in each breast some strong and dominating love for *one* human being.

I look at the multitudinous faces of my audience and say to myself, "After all, what are all these to me, in comparison with that one dear, quiet face far away?" Were it not for the love of mother to child, or husband to wife, our society, civilization, the peace and order of the world—all would fall asunder in a day!

Therefore it is that the sacredness of human affections is beyond the sacredness of all other anointed things. Whatever rends apart two lives which have been bound into one is a cruelty to all mankind—a blow at the unity of civil society.

This is the reason why slavery, that tears families to pieces, has torn the States also to pieces. As one does not appreciate how exquisitely the human frame is nerved and corded until the whole be jarred by some pain unendurable, so no one can tell what the human heart is stored with till it be made to ache. Then it proves itself a wonderous thing.

For how great is the multitude of hearts that daily ache! What rending of ties between lovers! What breakages in human friendships! What ingratitude of children to parents! What unkindness of man to man!

My sweet love, I begin to see as never before that the centre of the world, to an honorable man, is his own family—his wife's sitting-room—his children's play-places—his HOME. I hope hereafter, it God should spare my life, to be more careful how my face is made to cast a shadow upon my home. I have been too often negligent of your requests that I should give more time to your dear self and the children. As my heart now feels, I am ready to promise never to seek my old selfish seclusions again, but to spend my home-life in your sweetest of all company.

Our children live so much in the moods of their parents that I hope our dear little chicks will see that you and I love one another unto perpetual happiness and unbroken peace. Love is the heavenly magic. It is the gilding that would brighten many a dull house. Love is ours. I know, in rich measure already—only let us make it finer and finer and finer gold!

I hardly know why I should have fallen into this strain to-night, and especially *here*; for I am sitting at a public table, in a great hotel, with people walking up and down on all sides of me, and my ears full of busy bustlings; but I am strong in the conviction that the great favor of God, shown to me in the gift of so many new-found friends and well-wishers, is working out in my heart, for its chief and crowning effect, a purer, deeper, stronger, holier love for that sweet woman, that friend of friends, on whose finger I myself, and not another, put a wedding-ring! Yours for life and death,

THEODORE.

Such were Tilton's views at the time he emancipated himself from the friendly influence which had so long guided and directed him.

THE CHANGE IN HIS PRINCIPLES.

But I now invite your attention again to the change which five years had wrought in the principles and character of Theodore Tilton. For five years he had been the editor of the *Independent*, one of the leading and most influential of the religious journals of the country. He had denounced Mr. Beecher publicly in 1866, and had differed with him on all public and social questions. Particularly by this attack he had taken himself off from under the influence of that friendly guiding hand, which had hitherto been his stay and support. He had put himself under the control of the advocates of new doctrines. To use him, it was only necessary to appeal to his vanity. For five years he had been the victim of the flatterer. For five years he had been the associate and boon companion of people of easy virtue, who gilded their lives with plausible, but corrupting theories. How constantly these people had burned incense to him, the history of those five years, and his disastrous fall at the end, bears sad and painful evidence. On the 1st of December, 1870, the same man who, in 1865, saw with such clearness that the marriage relation was ordained of God, the cement of society, had so fallen that he published in the paper of which he was the leading editor the following. After asking, "What is love?" and, quoting, he says:

"To answer what breaks we must inquire what makes the marriage bond.

* * * * * * *

Marriage without love is a sin against God; a sin which, like other sins, is to be repented of, ceased from, and put away. No matter with what solemn ceremony the twain may have been made one, yet, when love departs, then marriage ceases and divorce begins. This is the essence of Christ's ideal. To say that He granted divorce only for a gross and fleshly crime is to forget that He called the eye a paramour and the heart a wanton's bed. Even granting that one of His speeches seems to call adultery the only divorce, yet in His other maxim, in His illustrating what He meant by adultery, He set forth an ideal of so faithful a fidelity that most marriages, estimated by this standard, would be proved adulterous, and would be pronounced by His withering judgment null and void.

* * * * * * *

But this idea (and this idea cannot but be true) carries with it, as its logical sequence, (and this, too, cannot but be true,) the irresistible conclusion that marriage, if broken, and whether broken by the body or soul, is divorce. Infidelity of the body is not so great a sin against marriage as the infidelity of the soul. If there is divorce for the one, there should all the more be divorce for the other. Human society needs, for its purification, a more chivalrous fidelity to marriage, a more honorable respect for divorce. A nation without marriage would be without civilization. A nation without divorce must be without virtue. In France the law tolerates no divorce, and so the people practice universal license. In Prussia the law opens seven gates of exit from marriage, and so the fashionable standard of morality is almost puritanic.

* * * * * * *

The cure is likewise twofold: First in a higher and holier idea of marriage—including the chastity which should accompany it, the devotion which should fasten it, and the love which should hallow it; and, next in public opinion, expressed authoritatively in our civil statutes, enacting that whatever in point of morals nullifies marriage, should in point of law, authorize divorce.

God grant that there may come a time in the legislation of our country when the laws of the land shall be founded on the facts of the soul."

This was his utterance in December, 1870, as the responsible editor of that great newspaper, the *Independent*. Of course, it roused a flame of indignation throughout this land—from one end of it to the other. No Christian community would support a paper that advocated such doctrines, and Mr. Bowen, who can appreciate the standard of value, if he cannot appreciate the standard of morals, soon discovered that it was important for him to be rid of this editor. That this was the cautious utterance of one who, at the time, had accepted the doctrine of social freedom as strongly as Victoria Woodhull, is made apparent from an article in the *Golden Age*, published a few months thereafter. It is also proved by the correspondence of the plaintiff with the late Horace Greeley on the subject of marriage and divorce. You have heard the evidence of Mr. Tilton, gentlemen, from the witness stand as to the subject of his views upon this question. After the articles which I am about to read to you had been put in evidence you saw how the learned counsel opposed sought to break the force of that evidence by inducing Tilton to swear on his redirect examination that he held the marriage relation in great sacredness; that with him it was only a question of divorce, and he opposed the strict rule adopted and adhered to in this State on that subject, and desired to liberalize our legislation and make it agree with that of New-England or the Western States; and you heard his testify from the witness-stand in answer to the counsel—and they felt it important to make him say that, I have no doubt—that he did not hold and never held that the marriage relation was above the law, but it was a matter which should be regulated by law, and the only fault he found with the divorce laws in this State was that they were not sufficiently liberal, and they ought to be liberalized, but still it was a matter to be regulated by law.

TILTON TESTIFIED TO WHAT WAS UNTRUE.

That was the substance of his evidence, and I propose to convict Theodore Tilton right here from his own writings of having falsified before you when he gave that evidence, and I propose to show from his own published writings, writings that he has never repudiated, writings that he adheres to to this day, that when he said from the witness stand that he held, as many other men hold, that the laws of this State touching divorce should be more liberal, but still that divorce should be a matter to be regulated by law, and not by the parties themselves, he testified to what is untrue. And I ask your careful attention now to this correspondence, which is the most celebrated correspondence that Mr. Tilton ever had in his life. I ask your careful attention to his utterances upon that subject. He is answering Horace Greeley's objection to free love, and that you may clearly understand the meaning of his language, I shall read to you Mr. Greeley's position, so that you may have before your mind a clear conception of what Mr. Tilton was trying to maintain. Mr. Greeley says:

HORACE GREELEY ON FREE LOVE.

"You ask me what I mean by 'free love?' Let me illustrate: Here are a husband and wife, each fifty years old, who have lived in wedlock a quarter of a century, and have had six or eight children, of whom half survive. The pains and cares of maternity have nearly worn out the wife, while the husband is still in the prime of manly vigor and strength. He has filled a wider sphere and enjoyed better opportunities for mental culture than she has, and feels himself her intellectual superior. Among his acquaintance is a younger, fairer, fresher woman, not so richly dowered with worldly wealth, who admires and is admired by him, who in fact is willing if invited to become his 'affinity,' and he is more than willing that she should. If they 'take up' with each other, their arrangement, or whatever you please to call it, is just what I execrate as 'free love.' You know that such alliances exist. I feel that they are abhorred of God, and a chief cause of human degradation, family disruption, and general wretchedness. In short, I hate the system as sworn to love and cherish one woman till death, not *yes* to love another while that woman lives and arrives to full maturity toward him the duties of a loving wife. Hence I intensely hate 'free love,' and I hate all inculcation that a marriage may be rightfully dissolved except for a flagrant, deliberate adultery, while husband and wife both live."

That was Mr. Greeley's definition of free love, and that was the free love that he execrated. Now, let me read to you Mr. Tilton's reply to that is. I now read the third paragraph of Mr. Tilton's reply, which is as follows:

TILTON'S REPLY.

"A just inference from your letter is that I advocate free love. On the contrary, I stiffly oppose it. The latest bulletin of Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews castigates me because I hold that the heart's ideal is monogamic marriage—the supreme love of one man for one woman through life and (I hope) beyond death. But this is only my own view. I do not judge for others. Furthermore, I hold that love, and love only, constitutes marriage; that marriage makes the bond, not the bond the marriage, and that as the contract is to 'love and honor,' so when the love and honor and the common life cease the marriage ceases. I cheerfully relieve Mr. Henry M. Blackwell and other martinets in Boston by frankly acknowledging that I differ in these views from most other woman suffragists, but I am willing to take all the obloquy which this difference invokes on the few who are right from the many who are wrong. I would no more assault the same law or handcuff me as a slave to a master on a plantation; there are higher laws than civil statutes, and I am a rebel against the State's too impertinent interference between man and wife. Love should be like religion, free from mandate by the civil law. Now, you may strike me for saying this, but the next generation will gild this sentiment with fine gold. As Kossuth said, 'I can wait.'"

Does that correspond with Mr. Tilton's statement under oath that he has given you on the witness-stand—that he thinks divorce should be regulated by law? Does he think religion in a free country should be regulated by law? Does he think that whether you are a member of this church or that church it should be a subject regulated by law? Does he think, if you desire to withdraw your relations with one church and join another, that the law should prohibit you from doing that? Does he think the law should undertake to regulate in a free country a man's relations to the Church, and to regulate his religion? No. But he places divorce on the same footing as religion, and he says that love should be like religion, "free from mandate by the civil law." And it is important that you heed the discrepancy between this publication of Mr. Tilton, made in this correspondence with Mr. Greeley, and his statement of his own views upon the witness stand, because, as I shall show you further from this evidence, if you are satisfied that Mr. Tilton or any other witness who may be introduced in this case has deliberately falsified in a single matter concerning his evidence here, his whole evidence is to be rejected. In other words you can not rely upon any part of the evidence of a witness who has deliberately falsified his evidence upon any material point. And therefore, if you are convinced that the plaintiff in this case, feeling the pressure from his own counsel, of the necessity of placing a different view upon his convictions touching marriage and divorce than he had placed in his own publications, came in here to state them as he does not believe them, that of itself would justify you in discarding everything that he has testified to from the witness stand; indeed, it would be your duty to do so.

TILTON'S FALL.

We have now traced the rise and progress of Theodore Tilton from the time when he was a boy, a reporter on the newspaper press, to one of the proudest editorial chairs in the country—a station for which he was educated and fitted by this defendant, and by him elevated to that lofty position of power and influence. But his star has culminated, and henceforth it will be our painful duty to trace the disastrous fall of this man whose early life was so full of promise. Previous to the publication of the editorial in the *Independent*, so far as Mr. Beecher knew and so far as the world knew, no trouble had occurred between Tilton and his wife. They were apparently living in perfect peace. Moulton, the intimate friend of the family, had seen nothing and suspected nothing. Mrs. Bradshaw, the intimate friend of both husband and wife, and who passed much of her time at their house, had discovered no unhappiness between them, and, I may add, did not until after the Woodhull publication, known as the "Woodhull scandal." But in the early days of December, and before Mr. Tilton had published his valedictory as editor of the *Independent*, there came to this defendant a message from Mrs. Tilton, borne to him by the young girl Bessie Turner, which message greatly surprised the defendant. He was informed that Mrs. Tilton had left her home and her husband, and desired to consult him on the subject of a separation. The nature of the wrong of which she complained was made known to him by the girl who bore

SPANISH PICTURES.

FROM HENDAYE TO ST. SEBASTIAN.

THE TOWN OF VERA—NIGHT SCENES OF TRAVEL—EXPERIENCES IN STEAM-BOATING—LOMA'S PLAN—RECENT FIGHTING.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ST. SEBASTIAN, Capital of Guipuzcoa, Spain, } Thursday, Feb. 4, 1875. }

For more than four months there have every day been rumors, with more or less ground for belief, that an engagement of some importance was imminent between the Government troops and the Carlists in the Basque Provinces, but the cry of "Wolf!" has been raised so often that one has become incredulous, and not without reason. The events of the last three weeks, however, have shown clearly that an important movement against the Army of Don Carlos must be made without loss of time unless the Alfonsists intended to give up Pamplona, the capital of Navarre, which, for many months past, the Carlists have held in a state of siege of so strict a character that the garrison were nearly starved out. The massing of forces on the Ebro, and the reinforcements arriving for Gen. Loma at St. Sebastian, the left of the Alfonsist line, left no doubt that it was the intention of the Alfonsists to make a joint attack upon the right and left of the Carlist line at the same time, the attack upon the right being in the Basque Provinces, against the troops under Gen. Egaña, whose headquarters are at Andoain, a town in this Province with about 3,000 inhabitants, and the other movement being made against the Carlists under Gen. Mendiri, near the defile of Carascal.

THE TOWN OF VERA.

I left Hendaye early yesterday morning, and pushed on to Vera, in the Province of Navarre. I have frequently spoken of this little Navarrese town as being the place in which the Carlist shell-factory is situated. Vera is about three days' march from Carascal, which place I hoped to reach in time to witness the operations, but in this I was disappointed. On my arrival there I found that to get to Carascal it was necessary to be provided with a military pass from Gen. Mendiri, or Gen. Elio. With this unfortunately, I was unprovided, having found on former occasions that my Carlist frontier passport, which commanded all Carlists whom I might encounter en route to give me every assistance, was sufficient to pass me through the country, and even to procure me rations without payment when needed. Now, however, things had changed, thanks to the various Carlist committees which have sprung up, and are too busy fighting among themselves for precedence to attend to any great extent to the cause of Don Carlos. My frontier passport was from the Carlist committee at Bayonne, to the members of which I had received letters of introduction upon my arrival in London from New-York. Since the disagreements have taken place among the Carlist committees the power of granting passports has been withdrawn, and I now found it necessary, as already mentioned, to get a military pass from an officer between sixty and seventy miles distant. "Could I not go on to Gen. Mendiri's head-quarters?" I asked of the officer who had given me this information at Vera. "Certainly, I could make the attempt if I liked to do so," he replied; but he would give me his word that I should be brought back to the frontier under an escort from the first Carlist post from Vera, on the road toward Elizondo. I then tried another tack, and asked if I could not be taken into custody and sent on to Gen. Mendiri. This would have suited me admirably, as I could easily have produced papers and proved my identity on my arrival at Carascal. The officer saw through the device, however, and refused to make me a prisoner, although he offered to send on my papers while I waited in Vera for the return of his messenger. This, of course, would not have suited my purpose, as I should have had to remain there inactive. While in Vera intelligence arrived that the Carlists, under Egaña, were engaged with the troops under Gens. Loma and Blanco, in the neighborhood of Orio and Ayar, in Guipuzcoa. No positive information as to the result could be obtained, but the fact of there being no statements to the effect that the Carlists had repulsed the Government troops led me to the conviction that the reverse was the case, and consequently renewed fighting would take place on the morrow, and I must get somehow or other to the scene of action. To cross the mountains and join the Carlists with Egaña would have taken two days, while by traveling all night and joining the side of the Madrid troops for the time being, there was just a chance that if the weather held out fine I could get to St. Sebastian by 8 o'clock the next morning, and could proceed thence to Orio. I decided upon the latter course, and made the best of my way back into France. It was a lovely evening, and as scarcely a breath of air stirred the leafless trees, there was every prospect that the little steamer would be able to leave Socoa for St. Sebastian. On reaching Hendaye I deposited my papers, and armed myself only with my passport—viséed by the Spanish Consul at Bayonne. Shortly before midnight I found myself half-way across the heights of Urrune, between Hendaye and Socoa.

NIGHT SCENES.

There is considerable historical interest attached to these mountains—for here it was that, in 1813, the Duke of Wellington, at the head of the British Army, after crossing the Bidassoa at the lowest Spring tides, surprised Marshal Soult, and gained a complete victory over the French. The scene before me was one of inexpressible grandeur, and no artist's pencil—let alone the pen of a correspondent—could do it justice. The road over the mountains by which I had traveled was not practicable on a dark night for a horse, and it is open to doubt whether wheel-tracks have ever marked it since the English field-pieces were dragged up the mountains by the soldiery. Turning and resting for awhile to take in a long draught of the fresh air which was wafted from the Bay of Biscay, some miles though apparently but a few yards distant, I looked back upon the frontier line between France and Spain, strongly marked by the winding Bidassoa. It was a bright starlight night, but the moon had not yet risen, and the river could be distinctly traced as, like a silver thread, it wound in and out of the low range of foothills which mark its banks. To the left of Irun the water was tinged as if with blood, symbolic of the deadly strife which is raging in Spain. The color, however, was but a reflection, as it came from the sky, which had assumed a bright red color over the mountains behind St. Marcial and Oyarzun, where the Carlists had kindled numerous fires among the brushwood and tall grass lining the mountain sides, so as to clear away all possible shelter for the Government troops in the event of an attack being made upon their position.

STEAM-BOATING IN SPAIN.

Proceeding on my journey I noticed the bright light of the Socoa light-house on a strip of land running out into the Bay of Biscay, which was unusually quiet for this time of year. A couple of hours sleep at Socoa, a hurried breakfast of coffee and eggs, and it was 6 o'clock, at which hour the boat was to start. The morning was cold and frosty, but there was little or no wind blowing. These little boats running between Santander and Socoa are about as uncomfortable as any steam-boat on board of which I have ever been. Although the through journey takes more than twelve hours, no provision whatever is made to supply the passengers with anything in the way of refreshment, and they must go the whole time without eating and drinking, unless they can make friends with one of the sailors and secure a mouthful of bread and cheese or a few sardines. Upon the deck of the little steamer was piled the passengers' luggage, mixed up indiscriminately with large boxes of sardines and dried fish, the smell from which was neither pleasant nor appetizing. Nine times out of ten the voyage from Socoa to Spain is so rough that few passengers can overcome seasickness sufficiently to care about any thing in the eating line, and it is the knowledge of this fact which has influenced the steam-boat company in making no arrangements for providing their passengers with eatables and drinkables.

AT SEA.

This morning the sea was beautifully calm, but the little steamer puffed and panted along the sea coast at the rate of from eight to nine knots an hour, so that she rolled considerably, as there is always a swell in this turbulent bay. We soon reached the mouth of the Bidassoa—the frontier between France and Spain—and obtained a passing glimpse of Hendaye and Fontarabia. The sun was just peeping over the top of the Basses Pyrenees, and lighted up the white houses and shining roofs in a style which caused them to stand out in strong contrast against the dark background of the mountains. A few moments afterward we were out of French waters and on the sea coast of Spain, steaming along within range of the rifles of the Carlists occupying the Guadalupe and Jusquabel Mountains, had they chosen to fire upon us. There was a very small cabin on board, where it was, I suppose, much warmer than on deck; but one glance into the little room in which thirty odd passengers, all more or less sea-sick, were collected together, convinced me that it was more desirable to remain on deck, cold though it was, than to add to the number cooped up in that cabin, the atmosphere in which was too close to be pleasant. It is said that physicians occasionally recommend a short trip by sea to their patients, partly with a view to breathing the fresh air, and partly under the supposition that sea-sickness, to a certain extent, is beneficial to the system. If the latter be the case, half an hour in the cabin of the little boat which runs between France and Spain at this point would be sure to bring about the desired effect.

A HIDDEN ANCHORAGE.

The next place of interest we passed was the entrance to the beautiful harbor of Los Passages, where the Government troops are landed for the purpose of operating against the Carlists in the Basque Provinces. The entrance to this harbor is so narrow that one would not discover it unless it is pointed out. Inside there is room and to spare for a large fleet of ships, which can ride safely at anchor while the storms which are of such frequent occurrence in the Bay of Biscay are raging away in full force outside. The cleft in the hill by which it is entered is guarded by a small castle. When this little town was bombarded by the Carlists during the "Seven Years' War" it was so knocked about in places that it was not thought worth while to rebuild the houses. The inhabitants of the place, one by one, deserted it, and went to St. Sebastian, leaving the ruined houses *in statu quo*, and there is at this time little or no trade of any sort carried on there.

ST. SEBASTIAN.

Half an hour after passing Los Passages we were entering the beautiful harbor of St. Sebastian, beautiful not only because of its natural surroundings, but because for once, the Spaniards have not marred the natural beauty of the situation by building the town all of a heap, with no order or regularity about the arrangement of the houses, and with streets so narrow that two carts cannot pass without the risk of collision, perhaps, between the carts, but certainly between the drivers, who make a point of heaping torrents of oaths and abuse upon each other in the event of the wheels of their respective vehicles coming too close together. Things are different in St. Sebastian, so far as the new town is concerned, while the old town, which is little more than a mass of ruins, although built in the cramped-up style affected in old Spanish towns, is, notwithstanding, picturesque, as in its tumble-down condition it is full of interest. I must defer a description of the capital of Guipuzcoa, its people, their amusements, the fortifications, trade, &c., until another letter, for my object now is to give news of a warlike character. On arriving here at 9:30 this morning I presented my papers, and easily obtained permission to go with one of the Government steamers conveying troops to Orio, a small town on the River Oria, over which the Government troops had built a bridge of boats for the purpose of crossing, and advancing against the Carlists, who occupied the mountains lining the road leading from Orio to Aya, about six miles in the interior of Guipuzcoa.

LOMA'S PLAN OF ATTACK.

Gen. Loma's plan of attack was this: He left on Friday and Saturday for Orio and personally commanded the troops with whom he landed there. At the same time 8,000 men were sent with Gen. Blanco to Gueteria, about ten miles to the west of Orio. Between these two places is Zarauz, the little town which has become notorious in consequence of the Gustav affair. Advancing toward Aya simultaneously with Blanco's advance toward Oiquina, on the main road from Gueteria to Cestona, on the river Urola, and thence to Aspelzia. Loma knew well that the Carlists had sent away most of their men from the Basque provinces into Navarre, and his attack here had a double object; first, because if successful at Orio he knew well that the Carlists would vacate Zarauz, and thus the Spanish Government would satisfy the Germans, who were beginning to grumble, that no steps had been taken to bombard Zarauz as promised. In this he was not mistaken, for on Saturday, Jan. 30, the Carlists vacated their positions there, fearing that Loma's and Blanco's troops advancing from Orio and Gueteria, respectively, would attack them in the rear and cut off all chances of escape. It is more than probable that, notwithstanding the telegrams to the contrary, the Spanish Government never intended to bombard Zarauz, which is a pretty little sea-side town, and a fashionable bathing-place, consisting, in the most part, of handsome villas and Summer residences owned by the nobility of Madrid. One of the handsomest villas is the property of a member of the present Ministry of the Regency, who spends several weeks with his family at Zarauz every Summer, or rather used to do so before the Carlists had possession of the whole sea-coast between St. Sebastian and Bilbao. The second object Gen. Loma had in view was to keep the Carlists employed while the Government troops are attacking at Carascal and in the neighborhood of Lacar and Estella, in Navarre, the particulars of which will, of course, have reached you by telegraph long before this letter does.

RECENT FIGHTING.

FRIDAY, Feb. 5, 1875.

Want of time compels me to defer particulars of yesterday's fighting. Suffice it for the present to say that Gen. Loma has reached Aya, after strong opposition from the Carlists. At most, however, there could not have been more than three battalions of Carlists opposed to 8,000 men with Loma. Position after position had to be vacated, and the road to Aspetzia is now open to the Alfonsists, unless the retreating Carlists can present stronger opposition than they did yesterday. I returned here last night in a boat with the wounded, of whom there were forty or fifty. The scene at Orio, where the wounded were put on board, was a most touching one.

A CARNIVAL BALL IN THE NEW PARIS OPERA-HOUSE

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes Feb. 1: "I have seen, up to the small hours, the first *bal masqué* at the New Opera-house. Although opinons may differ as to whether it was a success or not, I may say at once that Paris never saw the like of it. The Old Opera in the Rue Lepelletier was time out of mind once a week, in Carnival, the rendezvous of rowdies, shop boys, Boulevard spendthrifts, foreigners in search of a lark, and the very dregs of the female population. Among these was a small leaven of staid, respectable men, who thought it no harm to go to the Opera balls, because their fathers and grandfathers had done so before them, and had left traditions of fun and humor, and exciting intrigue long since extinct. It is also not to be denied that even in modern times some reputable ladies, accompanied by their husbands, brothers, or fathers, have been out of curiosity to the public masked balls of Paris; but they were always carefully enveloped in dominoes, and wore complete masks—not the little *loup* which merely hides the nose and eyebrows, and leaves the lower part of the features and even the expression of the eyes open to scrutiny. Of late years the number of visitors of this class has been constantly decreasing, and the last time I was at a carnival ball, which is now many years ago, it seemed to me a repulsive orgie, unredeemed by any rational amusement.

Anything so highly and frigidly genteel as the gathering of this evening in M. Garnier's gilded halls (which, by the way, yet smell terribly of paint) the old Rue Lepelletier house was a stranger to. The very first person I set eyes on in the corridors as I went in early was the Minister of the Interior, Gen. De Cnabaud-Latour, with a lady on his arm. Presently I saw sweeping the grand staircase some of the very toilets which I had noticed at Marshal De MacMahon's last ball, and the fair wearers had no masks. As the evening wore on and the theatre got hot masks were very generally taken off. Faubourg St. Germain and Faubourg St. Honoré people, not cooped up in boxes, but sitting on the open benches on the stage on either side of Strauss' orchestra, found themselves among groups of friends, and in conversation relieved the dullness of a very heavy evening. The crowd was painfully great, circulation extremely difficult, and a seat once abandoned was not to be regained. There was a sad want of picturesque and humorous costumes, and the proportion of ladies to the dreary masses of gentlemen in black coats and white ties was scant. The boxes, though not till a late hour, were pretty well filled. The people in them, I should fancy, must have been thoroughly wearied, for when once they had seen the *coup d'œil* of the chandelier (the best thing in my opinion in the whole house) and the contour of the theatre, there was nothing interesting to look at. The dancing was a mere formality, and carried on as of old by a few apprentices and females of that class who were the staple at the old house, and who are paid by the establishment. Without payment nobody in Paris could be got to dance, at least with anything like order and propriety, at a *bal masqué*.

And now with regard to the future composition of these balls, there arises a question which I think must receive a speedy solution. It is said that upward of 8,000 tickets were issued for this ball. They were not personal, but open to all the world, and no questions asked, at the price of thirty francs for gentlemen and ten francs for ladies. On this occasion the majority of the ladies present were not merely respectable, but people moving in the best society, and, as I have said, most of those who came in with masks took them off. But as was inevitable under the circumstances, there were rubbing shoulders with them a good many belonging palpably and maniestly to the class of the old frequenters of the Salle Lepelletier. I did not think the amalgamation seemly, and I am persuaded it cannot last. *Ceci tuera cela.* But which is to be *ceci* and which *cela*, I do not venture to predict. If it be thought probable that the gorgeousness which some call the beauty of the new opera will attract permanently to Carnival balls the same sort of company which, though not exclusive, was in the ascendant tonight, it will be found absolutely necessary to have a ladies' committee to put some check on the admissions. If not, the attendance at the balls will speedily relapse into the old rut. I think it was a great mistake of the management to stuff the green-room—perhaps the prettiest part of the establishment—with bot-house plants, instead of letting the public walk into it, and so relieving the pressure of the crowd. The buffet—only a temporary one, I suppose—is the most gloomy thing of the kind I ever saw in my life, and like a prison refectory."

WOMEN IN THE COLLEGES.

THE RESULTS OF SIX YEARS' EXPERIENCES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Ann Arbor, Mich., gives some interesting information of the practical workings of the co-education of the sexes in the University of Michigan, at that place. We quote: "In the literary department co-education is acknowledged on all sides to be a success. During the few years of trial many questions in regard to woman's capacity for sustained and heavy intellectual labor, without ill results following, have been practically settled. Among the sixty-seven women in this department many might be selected who are living refutations of Dr. Clarke's theory. Their robust forms and full faces prove, in their own cases at least, that their study is not undermining their constitutions, nor making of them physical wrecks. There are not a few who have come to Ann Arbor in comparatively poor health, and who, after a year's solid labor, have been really benefited by their life here. They all say that the regular life, the constantly recurring subjects of interest and of novelty, the pleasurable excitement of daily preparation for recitations, and the satisfaction of working toward some aim, more than counterbalance the injuries which might follow excessive fatigue, and too intense mental application. Their happy and contented looks speak volumes for the way in which they *enjoy* their work. Their attendance upon college compares favorably with that of the men. There are numerous cases of lady students who have not missed a recitation for two, and even three years; and when compelled to be away, it was not on account of sickness, but because of necessary absence from the city, or from some unforeseen circumstance. The dress of these women who have dared to step a little out of the beaten track of "woman's sphere" and "woman's duties," is not at all different from their sisters' at home. They are compelled, of necessity, from the amount of work required of them, to dress plainly, but they do not allow this to exclude neatness nor taste in its arrangement. There is many a woman in the University who would be singled out in a crowd of well-dressed women anywhere as a person of taste and refinement.

"When women were first admitted to the University, the great majority of lookers-on regarded the experiment with suspicion, and even contempt. It was generally predicted that none but coarse-grained, loud-voiced, and brawny 'shriekers,' in bloomers and short hair, would dare to enter the University. Time has showed how false were the predictions. Women with soft voices and gentle manners are the rule here, not the exception. If there are some whose manners might be called 'loud,' their want of popularity, among the women as well as the men, prove that the unchanging laws of nature are at work here as well as elsewhere. The lady and the hoyden soon find their level. Loveliness of manner and character are attractive even in a woman who has struggled with the problems of the Integral Calculus, or mastered the Greek of Sophocles and of Plato. The students regard the presence of women in the University in a quiet, gentlemanly, matter-of-course manner. They meet them in the halls and on the stairs, in the recitation-rooms, and on the college grounds. Wherever there are classes, there are women. And one does not perceive any failure on the part of the gentlemen to extend to the women those little, delicate attentions, which have, in all time, been instinctively granted them, and which (the truth must be spoken) are so dear to every woman's heart. There is no presuming upon acquaintance from the mere fact of having recited together. It is really a matter of remark how few acquaintances are made among the students here, when one remembers that they see each other daily, and constantly hear each other's characters dissected and discussed by friendly and unfriendly critics. One lady, recently graduated, told me not long since that she never met a classmate, among the gentlemen, until her Senior year, and then only after a formal introduction. All are kept so busy that there is really very little time for social intercourse. The most that can be done is to meet friends Friday and Saturday evenings. There are few women who have the courage to attempt to keep up society while attending college. But occasionally one is found who does understand both. I have one especially in mind. The most sarcastic wit would scarcely be able to find any trace of the traditional 'blue stocking' either in her dress or manners. On the day the Junior hop was given—by the way the most brilliant social affair this year in Ann Arbor—besides her regular duties, she lectured to a class of the old Professor in Greek on Epic Poetry and the Homeric discussion, and, in the afternoon, she heard another lecture from the Professor in Latin on Roman Antiquities. In the evening this demure little student of the day could scarcely be recognized—radiant under the gas-light, in pink satin, honiton lace, and powdered hair. Certainly a queer *melange* of duties and pleasures for one day! Women are here. And from all that I can learn and observe, I do not see that the woman, whose desire for study and development leads her to accept this grand opportunity placed within her grasp, is in any danger of becoming masculine, or 'unwomanly,' by reason of the broader intellectual culture and discipline she is gaining day by day, not that the students have been injured by her presence, nor that the standard of scholarship has been lowered."

FRENCH NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

One of the great necessities of the French Army, says the *English Army and Navy Gazette*, is to persuade the Sergeants and Corporals to serve double time, and even longer. If all the men drafted into the army to-day take their departure in five years' time, how are non-commissioned officers to be formed? It requires at least three years to make a Sergeant, and after two years' service as Sergeant he throws up the active army and retires into the reserve. This is very hard upon officers. To induce Sergeants and Corporals to remain in the service the Assembly decided to place at the disposal of the War Minister a certain number of civil appointments to be filled up by old non-commissioned officers, but this bait has not answered; the position occupied by Sergeants and Corporals during their time of service is not such as to tempt intelligent men to remain in the army; they have bad pay and wretched quarters. A project relating to the accumulation of civil pay and military pensions has just been drawn up, and we see that the united rewards of Sergeants, Corporals, and soldiers are not to exceed 1,000 francs (£40) a year; Sergeant Majors and Adjutants, 1,200 francs; Sub-Lieutenants, 2,000; Lieutenants, 2,500; and Captains, 3,000. M. Wachter, a French military writer, is highly indignant at this proposal to accord such paltry advantages, if advantages they can be termed, to men who have served fifteen to eighteen years. There is hardly a clerk in a mercantile house who does not receive £40 on commencing his career. "Can one imagine," writes M. Wachter, "a Captain, who has been in command of one of the new companies, 250 strong, retiring from the service, his constitution ruined by wounds and hardships; and, what with military pension and civil employment, he is not to gain more than £10 a month?" Alas! what is a Finance Minister to do, with war estimates daily increasing, and already exceeding what even France, with all her wealth, can stand without grinning? The army costs already over £20,000,000 a year, and new forts, arms, and the Territorial Army will soon greatly increase the expenditure.

RUMORED MARRIAGE PROJECT FOR THE FRENCH PRINCE IMPERIAL.

Discussing the prospects of Imperialism in France, the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who is not in the habit of circulating idle rumors, says: There has been a talk for some days, with marked persistency, though in a mysterious tone, of a project of alliance between the Prince Imperial and a Danish Princess, sister of the Princess of Wales and the Czarevna Dagmar. It is confidentially affirmed that the Prince of Wales and the Queen, his mother, are very favorable to this scheme, that the House of Denmark is inclined to it, and that Russia alone shows some hesitation, which, however, is to be added, will, there is every reason to believe, shortly come to an end, so that the marriage will soon be arranged. It is objected, indeed, that the Princess in question is two and a half years older than the Prince, who is only nineteen. Those who talk of the match and believe, or wish to believe, or affect to believe it, reply by dwelling on the éclat and advantages such an alliance would offer to the Prince Imperial. "It would be like a providential indication," said an enthusiast yesterday; "the three Danish Princesses would be married to the three heirs of the greatest thrones in the world, consorts of the King of England and the Emperors of the French and Russia. We should bring alliances ready-made, and Germany, perhaps, in view of this position, and in consideration of an indemnity, would make the Princess a wedding present of the two unfortunate provinces which would be an everlasting cause of hatred and an inevitable pretext for war."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000	Un. Pac. 8 F....	88⅞	200	Mar. L. & M....		6
1000	West. Union....	72⅜	600	Union Pacific....		39⅛
500	do.....	72⅝	500	do.....		39⅛
400	do.....s3.	72⅜	2000	do.....		40
500	do.....s10.	72⅝	1000	do.....		39⅞
1000	do.....s60.	72	1500	do.....		40
100	do.....	72⅝	700	do.....		39⅜
1900	do.....	72⅝	700	do.....		40
300	do.....s3.	72⅜	800	do.....		39⅞
600	do.....s3.	72⅞	1100	do.....		40
600	Lake Shore....	73¼	500	do.....c.		40
200	do.....	73⅝	500	do.....		40⅛
100	do.....	73¼	800	do.....		40
500	do.....s3.	73⅝	1000	do.....		39⅞
1000	do.....s3.	73¼	2100	do.....		40
100	do.....	73⅝	400	do.....s3.		40
100	do.....	73⅞	200	do.....c.		40
100	do.....	73⅝	700	North-western....		42⅝
600	do.....s10.	73⅝	1200	do.....		42⅞
100	do.....	73⅝	300	do.....		42⅞
400	Pacific Mail....	31½	100	do.....		43
500	do.....	31⅝	100	do.....s3.		42⅞
1200	do.....	31¼	100	do.....s4.		42⅞
2000	do.....	31	300	Erie Railway....		27⅛
500	do.....	31⅛	200	do.....		27⅜
1900	do.....	31½	500	Ohio & Miss.....		24⅝
1200	do.....	31⅜	300	do.....		24⅞
400	do.....	31½	200	do.....		25
1600	do.....	31⅝	200	do.....		25⅛
1800	do.....	31⅜	300	do.....		25
500	do.....s3.	31⅝	1000	do.....		24⅞
1000	do.....	31¾	500	do.....		25
400	do.....	31⅞	300	do.....		25⅛
600	do.....	32	20	Rock Island....s3.		104
1200	do.....	32⅜	10	do.....c.		104
200	do.....	32	200	St. Paul.....		34½
600	do.....	32¼	1300	do.....		34⅜
1100	do.....	32	400	Tol. & Wab....		10⅝
2100	do.....	31⅞	300	do.....s3.		10⅜
1800	do.....	31⅞	200	do.....		10⅝
100	do.....	31⅜	100	do.....		10⅞
100	do.....	31⅝	200	do.....		10⅜

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg.....	118⅞	$40,000 U. S. 5s, '81. C..... b. c115
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	119¾	25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....12 118⅜
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..... b. c119⅜		35,000 do..... 118⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Mo. 6s, L. bds.	97	200	D., L. & W....b. c.		110	
4,000	N. Y. S. L. R.	106⅝	100	Mich. Cen.....b. c.		73	
2,000	N. Y. S. 7s, R., C.	106⅜	5	Erie Railway.b. c.		28¼	
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	67½	25	do.....		28⅛	
13,000	C., B. & Q. ss.	112⅜	100	do.....		27⅝	
6,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st. La Crosse Div.	86	100	L. S. & M. S....b. c.		73⅝	
2,000	Chi. & N. A. Con	90	100	do.....b3.		73¾	
5,000	Chic. & N. W.		100	do.....s3.		73⅝	
	Con. C. G. bds.	80½	100	do.....		73⅝	
1,000	Gal. & C. 1st..	104⅜	500	do.....		73⅜	
6,000	C., C. & I. 1st.	107	600	do.....s3.		73⅜	
2,000	do.....b. c.	107¼	100	do.....s15.		73¼	
5,000	C. B. & Q. 7s.		500	do.....b3.		73⅜	
	b. c.	102½	100	Ill. Central.....		101⅜	
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d.	105⅛	275	do.....b. c.		101	
7,000	do.....	105	700	Chi. & N. W. b. c.		42⅞	
3,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	102⅜	200	do.....		43	
3,000	do.....b. c.	102½	500	do.....s3.		43⅛	
1,500	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	99½	100	do.....		43	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d. c.	102⅛	100	do.....		42⅞	
1,000	do.....b. c.	102¼	100	do.....		42⅞	
3,000	do.....	102⅜	900	do.....		42⅝	
50,000	N. Y. C. 1st, C.	113	900	do.....s3.		42⅝	
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	81¼	200	do.....e.		40	
6,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	96⅝	700	North-western....		42⅝	
20,000	do.....	97	1200	do.....		42⅞	
4,000	L'g D. bds.	102	200	do.....s5.		42⅝	
1,000	U. Pacific 1st.	94	300	do.....		42⅜	
20,000	do.....	93¾	400	do.....		42⅝	
22,000	U. P. Ex. L. G.	93⅜	300	do.....s3.		42⅝	
8,000	do.....	95¼	200	do.....b3.		42½	
5,000	U. Pac. S. F....	88⅜	400	do.....		42⅝	
12,000	do.....	88¼	100	do.....		42⅜	
1,000	do.....c.	92½	800	Union Pac.b. c.		40	
20,000	U. Pac. S. F.	88⅝	2200	do.....		40	
8,000	do.....b. c.	88⅝	700	do.....		40⅜	
2,000	Ohio & M. 2d.	81¾	300	do.....		40	
5,000	do.....	81¾	200	do.....s10.		39⅝	
20,000	Chi. & N. W. Con. Cp. G. bds.	80¼	200	do.....s10.		39⅞	
5,000	Del., L. & W. C.	109¾	500	do.....		40	
3,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88	77	700	do.....b3.		40⅛	
5,000	C. & I. C. 1st	65	50	N. J. Cen.....b. c.		108⅝	
3,000	C., C. & I. 1st.	107⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. b. c.		43⅜	
3,000	W. Pac. bds. b. c.	87¼	300	do.....		42⅝	
100	Canton..... b. c.	63	300	C. & N. W. Pref. b. c.		64⅝	
50	do.....	62¼	100	C., M. & St. P. b. c.		94⅛	
300	Quicksilver.. b. c.	34⅜	300	do.....		34¼	
1200	West. U. T.. b. c.	72⅜	200	do.....		34⅜	
200	do.....s10.	72⅜	200	Tol., W. & W. b. c.		113	
200	do.....	72⅞	100	do.....s3		113⅛	
100	do.....s3.	72⅜	200	D., L. & W. b. c.		110	
700	do.....b3.	72⅞	200	do.....		109⅞	
900	do.....	72⅞	100	Chi., B. & Q. b. c.		104	
400	do.....b4.	72⅞	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.		b5	25¼
100	U. S. Express....	58¼	200	do.....			25⅛
10	do.....b. c.	59	400	do.....			25¼
200	Amer. Ex. b. c.	s3.	63⅝	400	do.....s3.		25¼
10	do.....	64	200	do.....			25⅜
300	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	73½	50	Mor. & Es.....b. c.			97¼
55	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101½	100	Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.			45¼
300	do.....	101¼	20	do.....			45½

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$100,000	Mo. 6s, F'd.	95¼	100	Lake Shore.....b3.		73⅝	
100,000	do.....	95¼	100	do.....b3.		73⅝	
400	Canton.....	63	100	Rock Island.....		103¾	
200	Wells-Fargo Ex..	86	800	Union Pacific....		40⅜	
400	N. Y. C. & Hud....	101¼	100	do.....s3.		40⅞	
200	West. Union...s3.	72⅞	300	do.....s3.		41	
500	do.....s3.	73	300	do.....b3.		42⅞	
1500	do.....	73	300	do.....b3.		42⅞	
1000	do.....	73⅛	500	do.....		43	
1000	do.....	73¼	100	North-west. Pref.		54⅞	
200	do.....	73⅜	200	St. Paul.....		34⅜	
1300	do.....	73	100	St. Paul Pref....		54½	
500	do.....b3.	73⅛	100	C., C. & I. C....		63¼	
1000	Pacific Mail.....	32⅝	500	Tol. & Wab...b3.		11¼	
900	do.....	32⅜	300	do.....		11⅝	
1600	do.....	33	400	do.....		11⅞	
1100	do.....	33⅛	500	do.....		11⅞	
800	do.....	33¼	100	do.....		11¾	
1000	do.....	33⅜	2000	do.....		11⅝	
2000	do.....	33¾	700	do.....		11¾	
500	do.....s3.	33⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.....		25⅜	
600	do.....	33⅛	600	do.....		25⅛	
500	do.....b3.	33⅛	300	do.....		25⅝	
1500	do.....	33¾	400	do.....		25⅞	
100	Pac. R. of Mo....	45¼					

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24—P. M.

The Stock Market was less active than yesterday, and the fluctuations were confined within narrower limits. At the opening the market was unsettled, principally in consequence of the action of the Senate regarding the Pacific Mail Company's subsidy. Pacific Mail declined from 31½ to 31 at the commencement of business, but soon rose to 32¼, and, after a setback to 31⅜, reached 32½. Union Pacific showed a decline of ⅜ per cent. on first sales, as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday, but this was soon fully recovered. The remainder of the list advanced ¼ to ¾ per cent. before mid-day, an improvement which was subsequently lost again. In the afternoon the market took on fresh steam, Pacific Mail rising to 33½, an advance of 2½ ₱ cent. from the lowest point, while the general market advanced ½ to 1⅜ ₱ cent., closing strong. At one time in the afternoon the Granger stocks were noticeably weak, and declined ⅝ @ ⅞ ₱ cent., but afterward became steady, in sympathy with the improved tone of the market. Investment shares were steady. Among the miscellaneous shares, Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 23½ to 24.

There is no change to report in money, the market having been easy throughout the day at 2½ @3 ₱ cent. for call loans. Prime mercantile paper is quoted at 4@6 ₱ cent. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $500,000.

The foreign advices were unimportant. The London market closed quiet and steady as follows: Consols, 93@93⅛; 1865s, old, and 1867s, 107½; 10-40s, 102⅜, and new 5s, 102⅜@102⅝. The Foreign Exchanges were dull. The nominal asking quotations remain at $4 83 for prime bankers' 60-day sterling bills, and $4 86½ for demand. Actual business runs at $4 82@ $4 82½ and $4 85¾@$4 86¼. Gold opened at 114⅝, but the announcement that the prepayment of the March interest, without rebate, by the Treasury would begin to-morrow weakened the market and caused a decline in the price to 114⅜, at which closing sales were effected. Almost half a million dollars gold coin was received from San Francisco to-day. The rates on gold loans ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were a fraction lower in the closing dealings, in sympathy with gold. The amount of business transacted was light. Railroad mortgages were actively dealt in, and some transactions for round amounts were re

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 25, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—BARDELL VS. PICKWICK—DOMESTIC ECONOMY—Mr. J. L. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetd, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH.—CONCERT by the Hampton Colored Students.

STEINWAY HALL.—FAREWELL CONCERT by Miss Anna Bock and others.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

By a vote of 145 to 101, the House to-day decided to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in preference to the reports of the various Special Committees on Southern Affairs. The vote taken, in connection with a still more decisive vote at the evening session, is regarded as indicative of the sentiment of the House against the necessity of interference with the State Government of Arkansas. The debate on the Appropriation bill took a very wide range, embracing topics as far apart as the expenditures on public works and the cost of "overflow bacon," which is said to have been used as a formidable instrument of political corruption in Alabama. Mr. GARFIELD made a very interesting speech in regard to the reductions which had been made in the Appropriation bills and the apportionment of the various classes of expenditure which they authorize. He set down the total deductions made on the Appropriation bills at seven millions of dollars, and stated that the demands on behalf of this year's Deficiency bill would not exceed the unusually low figure of three millions. He showed that the proportion of expenses due entirely to the war, for which the national taxpayer has to provide, amounts this year to $154,000,000, or fifty-three and one-half per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government. In 1871 the sum chargeable under this head was $175,500,000, or sixty and one-half per cent. of the total expenditures.

Our readers have already had, from various sources, a great deal of information about the observations of the transit of Venus, as reported from the Western Hemisphere. But the letter of Prof. C. A. YOUNG, of the American party at Peking, published in another column of THE TIMES, has the merit of uncommon clearness of statement and freedom from technical language. The observers at Peking were measurably successful, and though a combination of disasters threatened to defeat all their long-cherished hopes, our enthusiastic correspondent concludes that they got off very well, and with a fair share of substantial results.

Gen. HAWLEY has been renominated to Congress from the First Congressional District in Connecticut. Evidently the Republicans in that district know when they are well represented. Gen. HAWLEY is one of the ablest members of the Republican Party, and his services will be of great value in the next session of Congress. We cannot afford to lose any of our strong men, and the loss of such a man as Mr. CARPENTER to the Senate is quite enough for one year. Gen. HAWLEY is not afraid to have opinions of his own on public questions, and for that very reason his influence in Congress is greater than that of many other men who are, perhaps, more frequently heard of. We trust that he will be elected, and in that case we may expect to see him make his mark next session.

It seems that the late Emperor of China, being ill of small-pox, issued an imperial decree placing the Empress Dowager and Empress Mother in charge of the Government. The disease, of which we now know the Emperor subsequently died, made its appearance on the day of the transit of Venus. The superstitious Chinese will be sure to ascribe that fact to the baleful influences of the celestial event. The imperial proclamation on the subject, which is a model of flowery diction, speaks of the appearance of the small-pox as a "happy occurrence," and the Emperor's being put in quarantine is called undergoing "restorative attention in undisturbed tranquillity of mind."

In spite of the prophecies that the French Assembly would break up in confusion before reaching a final decision on the projects of constitutional law, it has passed the Senate bill by 448 yeas to 241 nays. It is hardly necessary to say that this desired end was not reached without much opposition, or that the Bonapartists did their best, from first to last, to defeat the bill by burdening it with so-called liberal amendments. The last and despairing effort of the Imperial faction was the movement of an amendment providing that the Senate bill could not become a law until ratified by universal suffrage. The signal rejection of this amendment doubtless convinced the adherents of "NAPOLEON IV." that it was useless to fight against the national will any longer. The passage of the Senate bill seals the fate of Bonapartism for the present.

The case for Mr. BEECHER was opened yesterday by Gen. TRACY in an address to the jury, which was chiefly read from manuscript, and which we may therefore assume had been carefully prepared. The plaintiff was rather savagely dealt with in this "speech"—if a written essay can be called a speech. TILTON was described as a frightful "example of an all-dominating egotism," an "apostle of free-love and unbelief," "a putrid mass of self-conceit and embittered egotism," and, finally, as a "decaying corpse." After that, the "strong writers" for the newspapers may as well retire from the field, and request Mr. TRACY to take their places after his present engagements are terminated. For a "putrid corpse," it must be confessed that TILTON has made some noise in the world.

THE PROSPECT FOR LOUISIANA.

We gave yesterday in full the important reports from the Congressional Committee that have been examining into the result of the recent elections in Louisiana, and into the general condition of affairs in the State. We also gave a careful analysis of the statements and conclusions of the reports, and placed it in the power of our readers to obtain very readily a clear impression of the position of the whole question. Those who have followed the letters from our correspondents in Louisiana can add to the picture presented by the committee many interesting and important minor features. And it is now proper to submit a brief statement of what is likely to be done by Congress or in the State, and of what the probable results will be.

To begin with, it is evident that all that can be expected from Congress in the direction of settling the present difficulties is the passage of the resolutions reported by the committee. These are substantially approved by five of the seven members, and as two of these five (Messrs. FOSTER and PHELPS) have gone to the utmost limit in sustaining the cause of the Conservatives, it is not possible that anything more favorable to that side can obtain any strength in Congress. The resolutions are two in number. One recognizes KELLOGG as the Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term; the other recognizes the right of the Conservatives to a majority in the lower branch of the Louisiana Legislature, and recommends that House to do justice as to this right. One effect of the passage of these resolutions will be to require the National Executive to continue to support KELLOGG if any occasion arises which requires such support. Another effect will be to require the President to recognize a Conservative lower house in the Legislature, and to refuse aid to any attempt to transfer the control of the House to the Republicans, if such an attempt should be made. Under these instructions the duty of the President, unless some new complications should arise, will be tolerably clear.

That new complications will not arise there is happily considerable ground for hope. It has long been evident that there could be no peaceful solution of the vexatious problem in Louisiana except by a combined effort of the respectable men of both parties in the State. It was in consequence of this fact that Mr. WHEELER was requested to undertake to devise a plan for such an effort. It now looks as if his plan might succeed. The plan itself is very simple, and is substantially in harmony with the resolutions submitted by the committee. It proposes the recognition of KELLOGG, undisturbed to the end of his term, and the admission of a Conservative majority in the lower house of the Legislature. It is reported that the consent of a sufficient number of those interested on both sides has been obtained to these propositions, and we may reasonably look to see them peacefully carried out. If this should be the case, there is no reason why political tranquillity should not be secured in the State for some time to come. It would be unjust not to recognize the great services which the committee of Congress have rendered. Their task was a difficult and thankless one. The affairs which they were required to investigate were to the last degree complex, involved, and obscure. The testimony which they collected was contradictory and confused, and it was impossible for them to make any recommendations that would go to the root of the difficulty, or remove elements of trouble over which the National Government has but remote and slight control. Under the circumstances, their action has been that of candid and upright men. They have not hesitated to state their conclusions with frankness, and to propose the course which they deemed within the power and duty of Congress. But at the same time, they have used all their personal influence to bring about an agreement among the public men of the State, and to avoid the necessity for further intervention by the National Government.

As we have said, there is ground for reasonable hope that this course will succeed. It will require, however, the exercise of considerable patience and self-control on the part of leaders on both sides, who have heretofore shown but too little of these qualities. On the one hand, the Conservative leaders in Louisiana will be obliged to restrain their followers from excess. Content with the gain they have made, they must put a stop to any violence that will give their opponents an excuse to call in Government aid. On the other hand, the President will be obliged to require of the Republican leaders fair and honest conduct, and an absolute abstinence from those intrigues by which they have heretofore dragged the National Government upon the scene. There is hardly any limit to the influence which the President can exert in this direction. He, and he alone, sustains the Kellogg Government, and its officers or their friends will be guided by him, if he will guide them. The responsibility is great, and it is one which he owes it to his country and to his party to meet. We have no doubt that this is a view which has presented itself to him, and which he will see the necessity of conscientiously observing.

DEMOCRATIC QUARRELS.

The *World* has been making ludicrous efforts of late to induce people to believe that, in spite of all appearances to the contrary, the Democracy of the State is really a very happy family. As usual, it succeeds in showing just the reverse of what it pretends to believe. We pointed out, the other day, that the views of Mayor WICKHAM and those of JOHN KELLY were not exactly identical on the question of making removals in the City Government. The Mayor has his select circle of office-seeking flatterers, who humor him to the top of his bent. It is extremely unpleasing to Mr. WICKHAM to be known as "anybody's man," as it is to most people who have been dragged out of social or political obscurity by some powerful patron. Being not indisposed to kick away the ladder by which he rose, the Mayor would decidedly prefer to make all the vacancies that he can and fill them with his personal friends, before any bill should pass hampering him with the necessity of consulting the Board of Aldermen. In that way he might hope to be a more powerful man than Mr. KELLY himself, and to enjoy the luxury of snapping his fingers at the architect of his political fortunes. Hence his disposition to rush through his removals without giving the Governor a chance of reviewing the reasons on which he justifies them, and hence his appeal to the Governor for "prompt action" on the cases which he has very unwillingly submitted for his detailed investigation.

We have already intimated that the severe and somewhat contemptuous lecture administered by the Governor to Mr. WICKHAM was not likely to be unpalatable to Tammany Hall. The *World* answers us "on the best authority"—namely, Mr. KELLY'S own—that the new "Boss" "did not happen to concur in the Mayor's construction of the statute." This is snub the second for Mr. WICKHAM, besides affording a very instructive insight into what the *World* considers to be the really important elements of current political discussion. The "metropolitan organ" of the Democracy has studiously refrained from saying a word about the irreconcilable difference of opinion on the nature and character of what it calls "home rule" which exists between our Democratic Mayor and our Democratic Governor. It has shirked the expression of a frank opinion about the still more radical difference of sentiment on the same question between the friends of the Governor and the henchmen of Tammany on the floor of the Assembly. But the moment JOHN KELLY is indirectly attacked, it obeys orders as eagerly as Speaker MCGUIRE, and rushes in with its authoritative explanations about what the only really great Democratic personage in the State actually thinks and means. It must be very satisfactory to the New-York Democracy to find that their leading "organ" does not care a straw about what Gov. TILDEN, or Senator KERNAN, or Mr. O'CONOR thinks about the great Democratic principle of "home rule," but considers it a matter of supreme importance that there should not be the slightest cause to misapprehend the views regarding the construction of a statute entertained by that eminent statesman and jurist JOHN KELLY.

According to the *World*, then, the fight among the Democrats of the State is somewhat of the nature of a triangular duel. JOHN KELLY and Mr. WICKHAM, representing the baser elements of the party, seem to be agreed in demanding the passage of the Costigan bill, but are decidedly opposed on the question of hastily making vacancies and filling them under the existing law. Gov. TILDEN, Mr. O'CONOR, and the reflective section of the party, are opposed both to removals without sufficient cause and to the creation of any authority which could safely disregard the moral restraints upon the abuse of political power. So far as Mr. WICKHAM is concerned, he is much more likely to waive his little differences with Tammany Hall than to abandon his position of antagonism to the Governor. When matters come to a pinch, he must, like the *World*, take his orders from JOHN KELLY. There remains, however, the irreconcilable difference of opinion on a vital question of public policy between the greedy and ignorant Democratic "workers" and the men who have kept the party in the State from sinking under a crushing load of public contempt. If there are not the elements of a lasting quarrel here, it must be either from the lack of conscientiousness on one side or courage on the other.

COLORADO AND NEW-MEXICO.

The Senate has passed the bills admitting Colorado and New-Mexico into the Union, with all the rights and dignities of States. The bills, having been amended in the Senate, must go back to the House for concurrence. The lateness of the session makes their final passage doubtful. We do not know what portion of the population of these Territories are specially anxious to assume the trials, burdens, and responsibilities of citizens of States. If they think of it at all, it is possible that they would hesitate to declare in favor of such a scheme. For tax-payers, certainly, it is better to have the inexpensive Government provided by the United States than any elective form, paid for by the voter and the governed. But in Washington, doubtless, the clamor for new States to be made of Colorado and New-Mexico is very great. They appear to know everything in Washington. We have no means of knowing exactly what the people of Colorado think about being admitted as a State; but, in default of any very clear evidence to the contrary, we should say that they were not on the point of revolution on that account, though a majority may, possibly, desire admission. In the debate in the Senate yesterday, the speakers seemed to pass over as a foregone conclusion the whole question as to the popular wish. With an airy indifference as to facts, Senator HITCHCOCK, of the populous State of Nebraska, said that the population of Colorado was 140,000, and that no State of the Union had come in with so many people. According to the census of 1870, Colorado has a population of 39,864; it is hardly possible that it has nearly quadrupled itself since that time. The great flow of population toward Colorado was in 1859 and 1860, and between the last-named year and 1870, the Territory only gained about five thousand people. But ever since 1866 the Coloradans have besieged Congress with petitions for admission. Their pertinacity, if it is genuine and not that of politicians who want office, certainly has some significance. We know that office-seekers, who would have a good chance for the elective preferments of a State, make a great noise. But as the demand has increased in urgency ever since ANDREW JOHNSON vetoed the admission bill in 1866, we may be excused for being a little doubtful about the question of expediency involved in the case.

In the mere matter of enumeration of population, New-Mexico is able to make a better showing than Colorado. The census of 1870 gives New-Mexico 91,874 people, but that shows a decrease of about two thousand within ten years, and it is very well known that a large proportion of the population is "Greaser," or half-breed Mexican and Indian. Possibly there may be in the whole Territory enough intelligent white men to make a decent appearance in Congress and man the upper house of the Legislature. But we have too much ignorant suffrage already in the Union, and no one can think of creating a new voting element of this character without a shudder. The people of New-Mexico are scattered over an immense and barren area. Around a few forts and Indian agencies there cluster a few semi-white tribes, and some poverty-stricken towns have sprung up in some of the localities where springs, grass, and thickets redeem the soil from the desert of mesquit bushes and cactus that cover the face of the country. In a recent paper in the *North American Review*, Gen. HAZEN bitterly inveighs against the farce of permitting this arid and desolate tract any representation on the floor of Congress, and the expensive machinery of a Territorial Government. Yet it is gravely proposed to create a sovereign State out of this region, which, if it were not for Quartermasters' disbursements, would to-morrow be abandoned to the horned toad and the predatory Indian.

The principle in our Government by which any State, however small, is represented as strongly in the Senate as the most powerful and populous, is so completely a part of our system that it needs neither defense nor explanation. It may seem unfair that, in a vote of the Senate, the pocket-borough of the frontier counterbalances the great State of New-York. But in our theory of republican government, a sovereign State finds in the Senate that equality which may be elsewhere denied her. Nevertheless, the responsibility of the State, and of the nation for the State, is so large, it should not be assumed without grave consideration. Our national family is already very numerous. We have great trouble to take care of some of its present members; and it seems an unfortunate time to take in more partners. As we have said, the case of Colorado admits of some doubt; but the population, unless it has increased beyond all precedent, is very small for a State which shall have two Senators and a Representative in Congress. The voters of Colorado could be put away in a single ward of this City without causing a crowd. And, if we were to colonize the intelligence of New-Mexico, we are quite certain that it would have no perceptible effect on the virtuous population of our own Mackerelville or Cow Bay. Colorado has for a long time been uneasy and discontented with its "tadpole" condition; it is anxious for full development. An uneasy knot of politicians have made the air heavy with their importunities, but we do not believe that there is enough money and intelligence in New-Mexico to run a cross-roads school-house, unassisted by the United States.

THE MODEL COOK.

The Beecher-Tilton scandal has brought to light many queer things, and now it has produced a very common-place thing, which yet is worthy of remark, because it is so perfect of its kind. It has furnished us with the very ideal of the American cook. The mass of American householders would certainly admit, *nem. con.*, that in Mrs. JOHN SMITH, *alias* KATE CAREY, they found the perfect presentation, free from all natural defect, of the servant to whom they commit the destruction at once of their digestion and their linen. There is nothing lacking—even her being marrried on the ship coming over here—to give her self-portraiture the perfection of an ideal picture. Her wandering life, too, adds greatly to her fitness to stand as one of the representative women of the period in America. Being asked how long she remained at the various places at which she lived, she answered, "A month, or about a month;" "I think it was a month," "two months," "four months," the last-mentioned period being the longest that she seems to have lived at any one house in the capacity of cook, washer, and ironer. The woman, or rather the "widow lady," as she describes herself, had, however, another function; and as the respected Mrs. Gamp said, "sometimes I sicks and sometimes I monthlies," so the no less respected and representative widow lady, Mrs. JOHN SMITH, sometimes cooked, and sometimes wet-nursed. Perhaps, however, there is not so much difference as at first there seems to be between the two employments. Both involved the preparation of dinner; and the distinction was that in the latter she herself was both viand and culinary artist. But even the fat living and the absolute power that attend upon the latter function seem to have been unable to stay the wandering feet of this nutritious female. Her reply to the question how long she lived with Mrs. TILTON was—four months.

We would not by any means imply that Mrs. SMITH'S brief tarrying in the various houses where she was domiciled was the consequence of any fault of hers, or even of an erratic disposition. We only point it out as one of the phases of her life that make her a perfect, and, in a certain sense, an admirable specimen of her kind. And it is in the same eulogistic spirit that we remark upon her replies to two of the questions that asked the reasons why she was discharged from the places to which she referred. With a freedom from hesitation, and a scorn of circumlocution which made her evidence more trustworthy than it would otherwise have been, she answered plumply, on both occasions, "Intoxicated." It was not brought out that she attained this happy state when she wet-nursed, although there she would have had in the same eminent practitioner of a sister profession whom we have before mentioned example and authority for the requirement of the bottle to be left upon the mantel-piece, that she might take it when she was "so disposed." It must have been in an instinctive effort to work out her perfection as a cook that she confined her seasons of intoxication to the periods of the exertion of her talents in that capacity.

And such are the women upon whom the greater number of the families in America that keep cooks are obliged to depend for the most important service that they need. Coming over here utterly ignorant, many of them having never seen a real kitchen, or perhaps even a plate, they learn enough from some of the "ladies" with whom they board to enable them to put a joint into a range-oven, and to take it out when the outside is baked hard and brown, being as to the inside as ignorant as they were before it left the butcher's; and then they set up for cooks. They are pretty sure to get employment; for recommendations are easily procured and rarely inquired into. Some of them might be made good cooks if they were taught; but, the day of teaching servants by example as well as precept seems to have gone out with the last generation. They break the china, burn out the saucepans, spoil the meat, blow the coal up the chimney by the ton, keep the gas burning day and night in all possible places, drink the brandy and the beer, and, to be fair, the milk also. They save the butter and the fresh eggs for their Friday's dieting, when they do absolutely refuse to touch fish, rot the clothes with bleaching-powder obtained surreptitiously and gratuitously from the grocer in consideration of their making the family good customers, feed a hulking "coosin" in the kitchen, and help to provide the table of another lady who takes boarders in a room of a tenement-house. When patience is finally exhausted and they are discharged, not one mistress in a hundred, we might almost say in a thousand, has the pluck and the honesty to refuse a "carackther," or to say plainly to another inquiring housekeeper that the woman as to whom she asks is a dirty, incompetent, wasteful, dishonest hussy. Two or three months give a servant and mistress hardly more than time to find out each other's ways, to get what the boy called "the hang of the new schoolhouse;" and yet a large proportion of our servants remain in one place no longer. They do not wish to do so. Many even make trouble purposely that they may get peremptory warning, and with it a month's wages for a week's or a fortnight's work, and set up as "repeaters" in this line of business. This they are able to do solely from the cowardice and the negligence of housekeepers, in whose hands, as a body, the remedy of this whole nuisance lies. Let the mistresses be faithful to each other, and "stand by their order," and a new model would soon be developed for the American servant.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

There is no way in which Mayor WICKHAM and his predecessor, Mr. VANCE, can so greatly serve the public as by a frank and full statement of the motives and expectations which do or did underlie the warfare upon the present Fire Commissioners. The history of this affair is brief, but significant. Some months ago Mr. HOWE, who, as Commissioner of Accounts, has had but indifferent success in proving himself to be the only honest official in the City, made a report impugning the honesty of the Fire Commissioners. Whenever he has commenced an examination of any of the departments of the City Government, it has been with the expectation and desire of showing it to be dishonest. The first step in the movement against the Fire Commissioners was a resolution offered by Mr. REILLY in the Board of Aldermen, which was passed, ordering an investigation into the conduct of the Fire Department. Mr. HOWE eagerly accepted the task thus assigned to him, and set about it without delay. In the course of time he submitted it to Mayor HAVEMEYER, but it so happened that about that period he was removed from office by that official.

Then came the death of Mr. HAVEMEYER, and the accession of Mr. VANCE. This latter gentleman reinstated Mr. HOWE, and called for his reports. Those against the Charity and Fire Commissioners were submitted at about the same time, and the former was instantly acted upon by the accused officials being removed and their successors appointed. For some reason which has never been divulged, no action was taken in regard to the Fire Commissioners, Mr. VANCE merely transferring the papers to his successor, with an indorsement that he had not time to sufficiently examine them. There had evidently been a hitch somewhere, and the just inference is that Mr. VANCE saw there was no case against the arraigned officials, and pushed the case upon his successor. If Mr. WICKHAM had met this responsibility in a manly way, no fault could have been found with his action. Did he do so? Let the facts speak for themselves. He told the Fire Commissioners that a document to their detriment had been transmitted to him from his predecessor, and when they appeared before him, assured them that no action should be taken in the matter without giving them timely warning and full opportunity to be heard. Resting on this assurance, the Commissioners prepared an elaborate and convincing reply to the report of Mr. HOWE, and heard nothing more of the affair until informed by the published correspondence between Gov. TIDEN and Mayor WICKHAM that they had been removed from office by the latter, on charges vaguely stated, and wholly unsubstantiated by proofs or specifications. They had never been served with a copy of these charges. No opportunity to answer had ever been afforded them. They had been judged and condemned without a hearing, and to add to the singularity of the conduct of the Mayor, he first neglected and afterward refused to submit to the Governor the answer which Messrs. PERLEY, HATCH, and VAN COTT made to the incoherent innuendoes of Commissioner HOWE. He insisted that the Governor should ratify his action in removing them without knowledge of the facts, and did not desert this position until driven from it by the determined stand and cogent reasoning of Gov. TILDEN to which we have heretofore called attention.

What does all this mean? Simply that Mayor WICKHAM has entered into a combination with JOHN KELLY and the other magnates of Tammany Hall to drive capable men from office in order to make room for "DICK" FLANAGAN, and other hungry partisans of the new "Boss." What the Fire Department would be under the control of such men every decent citizen can easily anticipate. The first effect would be a large increase in the rates of insurance, which would be a heavy burden upon the business and property of the City. Next would come the demoralization of the Fire Department, and that would surely and shortly lead to a disastrous conflagration, which would be a most serious calamity. This is by no means an unreasonable anticipation. Whenever the Fire Department has been a political machine, the City has been subject to great risks. Tammany, through Mayor WICKHAM, is seeking to make the department an asylum for political "bummers," and it is time that honest citizens should become alarmed. There can be no decent pretense that the present Commissioners have not discharged their duties with honesty, faithfulness, and intelligence. While the number of fires during their term has largely increased—which was inevitable—the percentage of loss has been largely decreased. This fact is alone sufficient to establish the Commissioners in public confidence; but when it is further known that they have, by comparison with the increased demands upon them, really reduced the expense of maintaining the department, the public will be likely to conclude that these officials, instead of censure and removal, are entitled to unqualified praise.

But in the face of these facts Mayor WICKHAM, by a trick unworthy of a public official, seeks to remove these Commissioners from office. The Governor now has all the papers in the case before him, and we cannot believe for one moment that he will become a party to this disreputable intrigue. Gov. TILDEN has never been taken for a reckless politician, but he would prove himself to be so if he were to allow Tammany Hall to seize and demoralize one of the most important branches of the City Government by consenting to the removal of the Fire Commissioners upon such flimsy charges as have been preferred irregularly against them by the Mayor.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BOCK'S CONCERT.

Miss Anna Bock will this evening give her farewell concert at Steinway Hall. This young lady, who is already known as a pianist of remarkable culture and vigor, is about to go abroad to complete her musical education. She will probably study under Liszt. Meantime, the present entertainment is to afford her friends and well-wishers an opportunity of wishing her God-speed. Miss Bock will have the assistance, to-night, of Miss Rosburgh, Messrs. Mollenhauer, Bergner, Matzka, and Schwarz, and Signor Agramonte.

THE LYCEUM—MME. RISTORI.

Mr. Toole's sojourn at the Lyceum Theatre is fast drawing to a close. To-morrow, that experienced comedian and genial gentleman is to benefit by the performance, "Sweethearts and Wives," "Ici on Parle Francais," "That Blessed Baby," and a burlesque lecture making up the programme, and Saturday night his farewell appearance is to occur. Next Tuesday comes Mme. Ristori. The eminent artist is then to enter upon a three weeks engagement. She first acts in Giacommetti's tragedy of "Elizabeth," and during her stay she will no doubt draw upon her répertoire in such a way as to renew the oft-repeated triumphs of former years. A large and complete company will surround Mme. Ristori, whom we are sure the public will unite in greeting in a manner worthy of her claims to their admiration as the greatest tragédienne of the age.

FREE TRAINING AND COOKING SCHOOLS.

A representation of German opera-bouffe, for the benefit of this institution, may be attended at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, when Miss Lina Mayr will appear in Strauss' "Die Fledermaus." As the performance will offer simultaneous opportunities of helping a very meritorious enterprise and of hearing a new opera and a new singer without imperiling one's life by visiting the Stadt Theatre, we trust it may be numerously attended by both American and German play-goers.

HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS.

The colored students of Hampton College will, this evening, give a concert in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street.

OBITUARY.

NATHANIEL HAYDEN.

Nathaniel Hayden, an old and highly respected resident of this City, died on Wednesday last, at his late residence, the Hayden Homestead, in Windsor, Conn. Mr. Hayden for many years occupied the position of President of the Chatham National Bank, but about a year ago retired from business and went to reside at the old homestead. He was born at Windsor, Conn., in 1805, and in 1824 went to Charleston, S. C., where he entered the business house of Messrs. James England & Co. as a clerk. After a time he became a member of the firm, which was known as England & Hayden. Subsequently the senior partner died, and Mr. Hayden carried on the business alone. In 1843 he returned to Windsor, where he remained for two years, and then came to this City and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1859 was made President of the Chatham Bank. He was a prominent member of the Union League Club, the Historical Society, and a Director of the Demilt Dispensary. While he resided in this City he was a member of the Calvary (Episcopal) Church, in the welfare and progress of which he took great interest. He was the eldest of seven brothers, five of whom, with three sisters, are still living. His wife and only son died many years ago. In disposition he was retiring and averse to public notice, and only those who knew him intimately could fully appreciate his generous nature and rare qualities of mind and heart.

COL. THOMAS H. WYNNE.

Col. Thomas H. Wynne, a prominent citizen of Richmond, Va., died yesterday in that city. He was highly esteemed, and had held many positions of trust, including that of President of the City Council, President of the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad, a member of the House of Delegates, and State Senator, holding the latter position at the time of his death. His age was thirty-six.

THE INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

PAPERS PRESENTED AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION—COPPER IN NORTH CAROLINA—BLAST FURNACE ECONOMY, &C.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

The Institute of Mining Engineers was called to order by the President, Prof. Raymond, at 10 o'clock this morning. Several candidates were proposed for membership and elected. Among those thus far elected are the following, together with others from iron companies, rolling mills, &c., in all sections of the country: Andrew Roy, State Inspector of Mines, Columbus, Ohio; J. Holmo Magbee and N. W. Lord, School of Mines, New-York; Charles E. Hall, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; Gen. Ario Pardee, Hazelton, Penn.; Prof. G. J. Brush, New-Haven; Prof. Oscar D. Allen, New-Haven; Henry S. Poole, Government Inspector of Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia; George Atwood, Salt Lake City; Prof. W. H. B. Thomas, New-Jersey; W. J. Gaoling, Ontario, Canada, and Prof. Charles O. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.

Papers were presented from Dr. Broedemeyer, Salt Lake City, comprising maps and descriptions as follows: 1. Map and description of the Neptune and Kempton Mine, Bingham Cañon, Utah. 2. Map of the Reed & Benson Mine, Big Cottonwood District, Utah. 3. Map of Ashland vein, Bingham Canon, Utah. 4. Description of quicksilver in Camp Floyd. The second paper was from Mr. Martin Coryell, Wilksbarre, Penn., on cross section of the Yeddo Tunnel, Pennsylvania. These papers did not receive much discussion.

The Ore Knob Copper Mine, North Carolina, was described in a paper from Prof. Eben E. Olcott, of Ore Knob, Ashe County, N. C. The works of this mine have been pushed energetically since its reopening two years ago. The vein is a clearly defined fissure, traversing gneissoid rocks of a pre-silurian age in a north-east 61° south-west direction. The vein is nearly perpendicular, the average dip being 88° north. Below the gassan black ore is met, which is a most excellent copper mineral, yielding from eighteen to sixty per cent. copper. The depth of this ore is about thirty feet, with an average width of twelve feet. The vein has been prospected on over a distance of 2,792 feet by means of eleven shafts, most of which have been sunk to good ore. Total number of feet sunk is 854. Total length of levels is 1,276 feet. In the opening of the mine alone 5 000 tons of ore have been taken out; 3,500 have been subjected to treatment. The engine shaft now being sunk has reached a depth of 147 feet. The ore removed in sinking this shaft has more than paid its cost. Stopes are now being commenced on the piece of ground lying between No. 1 north and the engine shaft, which will suffice to meet demands for 1875. This block of ground is 236 feet long by 60 deep, the average width 12 feet, containing 786 cubic fathoms, which, it is estimated, will each turn out 25 tons of ore, equal in all to 19,650 tons of copper. An account was given of the Hunt and Douglass process for copper ore. From the satisfactory results obtained by this process much reason is given to hope that it will meet with successful application in this and other copper-producing countries. With proper management, good and very economical results are obtainable.

The subject was discussed at some length by Profs. Raymond, Eggleston, Blake, Dr. Hunt, and others, bearing especially on the purity of the cement copper produced by the Hunt and Douglass process, and the success of the process at Ore Knob Mine.

Prof. Raymond introduced the subject of iron and steel, with special reference to the decarbonization of spiegel iron by annealing. He exhibited a specimen, the outside of which had been rendered malleable. The subject was further discussed for some time, and at the conclusion a very elaborate and able paper was presented by Mr. Henry M. Howe, of Boston, Mass., on "Blast Furnace Economy." Mr. Howe remarked that a writer in the *Engineering and Mining Journal* has argued from certain data of the working of the anthracite blast furnaces of America which use an excessive amount of coal, that the waste of fuel is mainly due to the reduction of carbonic acid. The writer further informs us that the proper remedy for this evil lies in using lower furnaces with narrower throats, so that the charge may be heated more rapidly on entering the furnace, and that the carbonic acid produced by the reduction of the ore may be formed nearer the tunnel head, and may be exposed for less time and to less fuel before it escapes from the furnace. The waste of fuel is in all cases attributable to, first, the reduction of carbonic acid; and, second, to the escaping gases carrying off unnecessary sensible heat. I show that the total weight of the carbonic acid to be hoped for is that due to the reduction of the iron oxide of the charge. Next, that from the very imperfect data we cannot tell whether the amount of carbonic acid actually in the escaping gases falls so far short of the maximum possible weight of carbonic acid as to indicate to which of the two sources most of the waste is due. Moreover, said Mr. Howe, I show that even if the waste of heat were mainly due to the reduction of carbonic acid, as we have no right to assume that it is, the remedy I advise would merely make the matter worse. For it is not so important that the carbonic acid should be exposed to the fuel for as short a time as possible, as that it should be exposed at as low a heat as possible. Iron oxide is reduced at temperatures (from 200° C. to 500° C.) at which carbonic oxide is perfectly stable. It should be our object, by heightening our furnaces and enlarging their throats to heat the entering charge as slowly as possible, in order that as much iron oxide as possible may be reduced at so low a temperature that the carbonic oxide produced cannot be reduced by the fuel above it. And again, if, as is very likely the case, a considerable waste of heat is due to the gases escaping at a needlessly high temperature, lowering the furnaces and narrowing the throats would evidently rapidly increase the loss from this source. In fine, the writer assigns the waste, without good reason, to one of the two great causes of waste; moreover, he advises a remedy which would undoubtedly increase the waste, to whichever source it is due.

After the reading of this paper the Institute adjourned until evening. In the afternoon the college buildings were visited, and the collections of Sheffield Scientific School were examined.

THE EVENING SESSION.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 24.—The evening session opened with a paper on the metallurgy of quicksilver in North California by Prof. I. Eggleston, of the School of Mines of New-York. The ore, said he, is found as cinnabar and native mercury, in dirt washed into the valleys from the decomposition of the cinnabar and serpentine rock. Cinnabar ore is put in the furnace in pieces the size of an egg; ore containing native mercury is made into adobes, the size of a brick, or a half larger. The processes are roasting, and precipitation with lime, in a retort. Roasting is done in a retort without lime and in shaft furnaces which are intermittent and continuous. The old Idria furnace is a type of the intermittent, and the Luckhard and the Knox furnaces are types of the continuous. They give a large amount of mercury and mercurial soot, which is worked up with lime and the residue is put back into the furnace. The condensation is most perfect in the Knox furnace, and is done in cast-iron chambers, sixteen in number. In the Idria furnace the attempt has recently been made to make the condensation chambers cooler by

WINTER AT LONG BRANCH.

SEA AND SHORE IN ARCTIC GARB.

STOPPAGE OF TRAVEL FROM NEW-YORK—THE WINTER THE MOST SEVERE KNOWN SINCE 1780—ICE ON THE SHORE AND ON THE OCEAN—THE PORRIDGE-ICE—DREARY SCENES AT SANDY HOOK—FROZEN UP STEAM-BOATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Feb. 22, 1875.

For many years past there has been a steady increase in the number of permanent residents at Long Branch, Red Bank, Seabright, and other contiguous places. The severity of the present Winter has been a dreadful blow to these. They have been accustomed to run up to town by an early boat, and return in time for dinner. But for the past eighteen days this has been utterly impracticable, for the boats have been frozen in at the Sandy Hook dock. The only method of getting to New-York from these suburban places has been by taking an immense circuit, going round via the Pennsylvania Railroad to Monmouth Junction, connecting there with the Freehold and Farmingdale, and then with the Jersey Southern Road. The unfortunate travelers have had to spend some six, and in many cases seven and eight hours to accomplish a distance that is usually traversed in two. Besides this, they have had to change cars until they could not rest, but remained, bundles and bags in hand, waiting for the fiat of the conductor. Nor is there hope of a change, at least for the present. It thaws, now and then, during the day, but as it freezes hard the same night, the situation becomes worse rather than better. The unfortunate business men who have been residing in Monmouth County and visiting New-York daily are the most to be pitied. The ladies can have their new novels sent to them, and, if they want to shop, can patronize the local dealers. But for *paterfamilias* there is but one alternative—either to neglect his business or to be an exile from his family.

If John Taylor Johnston's road to Long Branch had been completed last year, as was hoped, this evil would not have been upon us. But, in consequence of the ceaseless opposition of Col. Thomas Scott, who threw every obstacle that unscrupulous lawyers could devise in the way of an enterprise so necessary for the New-York public, this road has been so delayed that if it is ready for the Summer season it will be a delightful surprise, little short of a miracle. The boats have been regarded as a certain means of transit hitherto, for they have never, since they were started, been impeded by ice. The fact is, that the present Winter is of abnormal severity. Capt. Pierce, who has charge of the fishing interests of the Ocean Hotel down here, declares that, though the Winter of 1835 was very severe, yet the sea water has never been so chilled in the remembrance of any living fisherman as now. To find a time when the restless sea was covered with what the sailors call porridge-ice, they have to go back to their traditions of the year 1780, when the same arctic phenomenon was manifested, and the nets when cast into the sea were frozen.

After I had succeeded in getting to the Branch, and had been warmed and fed by the genial resident partner of the Ocean Hotel, Mr. Charles Ireland, I went down with Capt. Pierce to look at the sea and observe this wonderful porridge-ice. The moon was up and nearly full, and everything upon the beach—snow, sheets of frozen water, and sand—was of a glittering white. But where the line of rollers usually catches the eye there was a mass of broken drift-ice, that had floated out of the North and East Rivers and had wandered here. It was all caked and matted together, and one could walk upon it for about fifty yards. Beyond the ice heaved up and down, fragments being ground one against another with a dull, grating sound. There was no possible opportunity of seeing the porridge-ice which, however, though interesting to a naturalist, cannot present a very amazing spectacle; for it is simply granular ice floating in the sea, unable to congeal into a mass on account of the movement of the waters, and, I presume also, of the latent heat below. But when the nets are thrown into the sea this porridge-ice adheres to their strands, which in a short time become so heavy that they cannot be withdrawn without breaking them into lengths.

The next day after breakfast, I went down to the beach. All the ice had disappeared save a few honey-combed cakes which lay upon the frozen sands. A light rain was falling, and a light fog brooded over the waters. Everything portended a general break-up, and I expected the hearts of the fishers would be jubilant. But old Pierce was far from sharing in this feeling. The wind would haul round to the westward again, he said, and everything would be frozen as tight as ever. Not trusting entirely to his wisdom—for even Old Probabilities only claims seventy-six per cent. of verified predictions—I went down by aid of a wandering locomotive to Sandy Hook, where the imprisoned boats were lying. The scene from the Branch to the Hook was dreary enough, for the eye caught nothing save houses that seemed very chilly, piles of marl, and wastes of mingled snow and sand. But, as the readers of THE TIMES will remember, the land here is very narrow. There is the turbulent ocean on the one hand, and South River and the mouth of the Shrewsbury on the other. Where the Hook commences the land begins to widen out. It soon assumes the appearance of a forest, and is now a very cheerful place, owing to the great predominance of evergreen trees. Of timber, there are here four varieties. A cedar with very red trunk and very dark green leaves; a holly of a bright, cheerful green, but without red berries; a maple, and the dogwood. Of these latter there are not very many, so that their skeleton forms do not obtrude upon the imagination. In this part of the Hook the grasses have been so sheltered that they are uncovered, and no mantle of snow hides their dead, brown hue. But they are long, and grow in thick tufts, and even though withered, help to increase the cheery aspect of the place. It would not be difficult to imagine one's self in a very different spot, for the roar of the ocean has diminished by distance to a plaintive murmur, not unlike that which the sad pines breathe out when the wind touches them and, too fickle, leaves them. If the men would have stopped the engine I would have got out and walked through this cedar wood. But as they did not, I was compelled to be satisfied with casting eager glances in every direction.

It is curious how wild and savage this neck of wooded land is. It is infinitely more picturesque than any of the scenes about Long Branch. And people who are always anxious for novelty will do well to eschew Pleasure Bay, which is by no means an earthly paradise, and organize their picnics in this delightfully neglected place. There is something trim and staid about even the finest grounds or the best park, which spoils the scenery for the imaginative. They revel in the subtle touches of nature, and see more beauty in the reclining white branch of a holly-tree whose matted roots torn out of the earth still wrest some nourishment from it, than in the same tree when it was proudly erect and arrogantly prosperous. And the bark of the trunk is most inviting for lovers, especially American lovers, who, we may presume, delight in the use of their penknives. It offers the most pleasing inducements to those who would wish to carve a large heart, and inscribe within it two beloved initials. For it is in this respect as much a friend of love and a depository of love's secrets as the lady birch. But these in this secluded spot have never been touched by any knife, nor have fair female lips ever pressed the unconscious bark that told the pleasing tale.

Arrived at the dock I found myself warmly greeted by the officers of the Jesse Hoyt, who were in ice quarantine. The other boat, Capt. Seeley told me, took advantage of a better position and managed to break away one day last week when the wind was for some time steady from the south-east. I went on board and looked out to sea—as far, that is, as the fog would let me—from the top deck. As far as the eye could discern there was nothing to be seen but hummock-ice, which resembled very much a rough mosaic of nature's making. Drift-ice in pieces of every conceivable size and shape had been forced by the wind into this part of the bay, and had first packed closely and then congealed into one solid mass. "How far, Capt. Seeley," I inquired, "does this mass extend?" "Well, Sir," he answered, "that depends a good deal upon the tide. When it is ebb you could drive a team of four horses on it for two miles. When it is flow you could do so for ten miles." "Will it bear so great a weight?" I said, rather incredulously. "Yes, Sir; there is not a part where the ice is less than sixteen inches thick, and that's where the pieces froze in. Where the ice is packed there is often ten solid feet of ice. Come down on the ice and look around."

I assented to this invitation rather gingerly, but they placed a ladder from the gangway down upon the ice, and I descended. At first I walked a little lightly, as if I had some fears that my weight would break the rough pavement under my feet. But my guide pointed out to me the enormous masses of ice which floated around the fore part of the vessel, where they had freed her by breaking away the ice with handspikes, and then keeping up a good head of steam. I examined the bowlders of frozen water with much curiosity on account of their diversity of shape. Ice if left to itself will generally present a square figure. But here it had been broken and refrozen, packed, melted, frozen again, driven by one set of currents in one direction, forced by adverse winds into another, until the masses had lost their pristine lines of contour as laid down by the laws of crystallography. I saw one piece that was perfectly round, looking like part of a broken column. I stared at it for a few minutes, and would undoubtedly have coined some superb theory for its peculiar shape, only that Capt. Seeley noticed it too, and remarked that somebody had evidently lost a bucket. That was it evidently. The wooden pail had been burst by the expanding fluid, and had been lost; and the rounded mass of ice had remained and got intermixed with other masses. There were differences of color, too, in the field. None were, it is true, beautifully white, but some were comparatively whiter than others. For where the drift-ice had been beating upon sandy spits and bars it had accumulated considerable foreign substance, which, through the fog, looked very dark, almost like coal indeed. A party of gentlemen were walking upon the ice over from the Navesink Heights to the imprisoned steamer. But they had to make a detour on account of the channel which the Shrewsbury River had made in the ice. It could not be seen at a distance, but they told us that the current was so rapid that the ice in that part was a mere coating, which the fog and rain would soon destroy.

The company have entertained fears for the safety of their docks, at the Hook, which was natural, because with such an enormous quantity of ice in motion, the probabilities seemed that the whole structure, piles and all, would be carried away. But sailors said to me that this fear was groundless, because the only wind which could drive the ice against the piers was a westerly wind, and so long as that lasted there would be no thaw, and therefore no motion. It is to be hoped that this view is the correct one. But I fear they are sanguine overmuch. The Government dock, which is at the very sea end of the Hook, has suffered considerably. The sheds have been carried away and much damage must have been done to the sea wall. What the amount is cannot be known until the ice has disappeared. At present it has mounted up to a height of thirty-five feet, and shows an ice wall like the fortification of some hyperborean deity. When I was there, little could be seen on account of the fog, and one's attention was constantly distracted by the dismal tooting of the fog-horn. This melancholy sound is very efficacious to mariners, for it lets them know better even than the light whereabout the entrance to the Lower Bay is. In times past too many vessels trying to get in have made Fire Island in storms, and then trying to make the harbor have gone to pieces on the Jersey shore, either close to the Heights or at the Branch. This year, fortunately, there have been no disasters of that kind. GAR.

THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

HIS FATAL ILLNESS WITH SMALL-POX—A UNIQUE PROCLAMATION—SUPERSTITION OF HIS SUBJECTS.

When the steamer Alaska, which arrived at San Francisco on the 16th inst., left Hong-Kong the news of the death of the Emperor of China had not been received from Peking. Indeed, it was reported that his Majesty was recovering, and arrangements had been made for a grand festival in honor of the Goddess of Small-pox, when a quantity of paper-offerings were to be burned in front of the palace. The following imperial decree relative to the Emperor's illness and the temporary resumption of Government by the Empress Dowager was published in the Peking *Gazette* of the 18th of December:

Whereas, on the happy occurrence of a visitation of small-pox, which has this month befallen us, we have been brought in unison by the Prince of Tun and his colleagues to undergo restorative attention in undisturbed tranquillity of mind, it has, nevertheless, seemed impossible, as we reflected on the solemn importance of the affairs of State, that we should dare to take thought for our own comfort and repose. Yet as our bodily frame at the present juncture is unequal to the effort of sustaining fatigue, it behooves us, consequently, to give ear to the request. In deep apprehension, however, lest any neglect be entailed in the absence of attention to affairs, we have addressed reiterated supplications to their Majesties the Empresses Dowager, entreating that, in consideration of the fact that our person is for the time being under restorative treatment, they will deign to suffer the submission of all representations from departments of the Government in the capital or the provinces, to their perusal and decision. To our deep joy and gratitude, their Majesties, in the affection with which they overflow toward us, have consented to act in this manner. Let this be promulgated far throughout the Empire.

The disease made itself apparent on the very day of the transit of Venus, a coincidence which did not pass unremarked by the superstitious Chinese. Indeed, the correspondent of the *Alta* says, they "of course laid it to that event—saying that a small-pox scar, not a star, passed over the face of the sun. It may be that now they will deny that it really was Venus, as their calculations made the transit occur on the day following the event, and they had been trying to get up a discussion as to whether they or the Western astronomers were right. If this disease should take a fatal turn, our absence would be better than our presence here, as they might lay the cause on to us."

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN FOSTER.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* publishes an extract from a private letter written by Congressman Charles Foster to a friend in that State on the 8th inst., in which he says: "The sooner we Republicans deal with this Louisiana question understandingly, the better. We cannot carry the frauds of the party much longer. I hate Rebels and White Leaguers, and I want such action taken by the Republican Party as will put these bad elements in the country clearly in the wrong. The country, in my judgment, will and ought to sustain the Republican Party, provided always that it makes itself worthy of support. I have reason to believe that some adjustment will be arrived at that will be satisfactory to the party and the country, and I am glad to know that my report has had much to do with arriving at a better and fairer understanding of the case."

THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

DEMOCRATIC FILIBUSTERING IN CONGRESS.

A NEW SYSTEM PUT IN OPERATION—OPPOSITION TO THE CONSIDERATION OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS FORCE BILL—SCENES IN THE HOUSE LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House resumed its session at 7:30 P. M., Mr. Tyner, of Indiana, in the chair.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS VERSUS THE SOUTHERN REPORTS.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. Rejected—93 to 100—the Democrats all voting yea.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, then called up the report on the Arkansas case.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, raised the question of consideration, desiring to have precedence given to the caucus force bill, reported by him last week.

The House decided, by yeas 15 to nays 183, not to take up for consideration now the Arkansas report.

There was a good deal of exciting conversation and caucusing among members pending these various propositions and the votes upon them, the more advanced Republicans expressing a willingness rather to have an extra session of Congress than to permit the bills for the control of the Southern States to be brushed aside and left unacted on. Singularly enough, most of the Democrats united with them in voting against the consideration of the Arkansas question with the risk of Mr. Coburn's bill getting before the House for action.

The vote having been announced, Mr. GARFIELD renewed the motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bills.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, made the point of order that that motion having been already voted down, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Coburn] should be recognized and allowed to make his motion.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* overruled the point of order.

On a standing vote the yeas were 116 and the nays 126.

The yeas and nays were then called, and Mr. Garfield's motion was rejected—yeas 94, nays 153. The only Republicans voting for the motion were Messrs. Burchard, Dawes, Eames, Foster, Garfield, Gooch, Harrison, Hawley of Connecticut, Kasson, Crary, Merriam, O'Neill, Pierce, Poland, E. H. Roberts, Scudder of New-York, Sener, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Ohio, Stanard, Starkweather, Tyner, Wheeler, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, and Williams of Michigan—26.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved to reconsider the last vote, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. ROLLINS, of North Carolina, moved an adjournment, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. RANDALL moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Friday, and called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. CESSNA made the point of order that these were dilatory motions, and as such were prohibited by the new rule.

The SPEAKER decided that the motion to reconsider was not a dilatory motion, and the new rule expressly allowed the other two motions.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—All that we have to do is to sit here and fight it out if we have pluck enough.

The Clerk proceeded to call the yeas and nays on the three pending motions, which process was calculated to occupy an hour and a half.

In the course of it, Mr. CESSNA gave notice to the Democratic side of the House that every minute of time occupied in the dilatory motions would be deducted from the time intended to be left for the discussion of the bill. [Laughter from the Democratic side.]

On the last vote by yeas and nays, the Democrats refrained from voting, and the result was that no quorum appeared to be present. This was a new style of filibustering which set aside all the good effects intended to be accomplished by the rule against it.

A motion for a call of the House was the next thing in order.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, addressing the Speaker, [Mr. Blaine in the Chair,] said there was evidently a quorum present, and he wanted to know whether there was no power in the House to compel members to vote.

The SPEAKER replied that the rules made it the duty of every member present to vote.

Mr. BUTLER—Is there no way to compel them?

The SPEAKER—The Chair knows no way of making a horse drink, though he may be led to the water. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER—I know that, but we are not dealing with horses or any such reasonable animals.

Mr. CESSNA—Does the Speaker's answer apply to other animals as well as horses?

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, represented that there was an attempt to defeat the recent amendment to the rules by which filibustering was forbidden, and asked whether members could not be compelled to vote. [Shouts of "louder" from the Democrats.]

The SPEAKER—Will the gentleman indicate any mode by which members can be compelled to vote?

Mr. HYNES—I will. I move that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Randall] be required to vote. [Contemptuous laughter from the Democrats.]

Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, the asked Speaker if there was no way by which members could be compelled to vote.

The SPEAKER replied that he had never known a way of doing so.

Mr. BUTLER—Then it is time to find one.

Mr. HAWLEY—Then the rules are absolutely useless.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—I think that the majority of the House could find some way to compel members either to vote or to leave the House.

The SPEAKER—The moment there is a majority of the House willing to proceed with the business, it can do so.

Mr. CESSNA—That is that some of our own friends are not sufficiently healthy to be present.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan—I move that the names of those who have not voted be called.

The SPEAKER—The rules do not permit gentlemen to vote after the result is announced.

Mr. HYNES, of Arkansas, said he would designate a gentleman who had refused to vote.

The SPEAKER repeated that he did not know by what means the rule to requiring members to vote could be enforced.

Mr. HYNES—Because the Chair confesses that he knows no means to make members vote, I make the motion that the House compel them.

Mr. BUTLER—The Chair does not decide that. He only decides that he knows no way to make a horse drink. [Laughter.]

Another Member—Those not voting are in contempt of the House.

The SPEAKER—If that were so ruled a great many members would be in contempt of the House every day. The gentleman would do well to remember that this is a frequently occurring case.

Mr. BUTLER—As the rules of the House against doing business are enforced, why not enforce the rules in favor of doing business?

The SPEAKER—The whole trouble arises from the fact that certain members of the House whose duty it is to be present are not present.

Mr. STORM—The understanding for the evening session was that the Civil Service Appropriation bill was to be taken up.

After further colloquy the roll was called and showed the presence of 217 members, largely more than a quorum. Then, on motion of Mr. Butler, the doors were closed, and he moved that the absentees be sent for. This opened up a new form of dilatory motion not provided against in the new rule—namely, that individual members be excused, the vote being taken by yeas and nays, and the Speaker ruled that such motions were in order before issuing a warrant to the Sergeant at Arms.

There seems to be little prospect at this hour of an outlet from the network of motions in which the House has got entangled.

The SPEAKER, recognizing that the admission of motions to excuse absent members before their being sent for would practically defeat a call of the House, indicated an unwillingness to decide in favor of receiving such motions, although he found a precedent for them made by Speaker Orr, in 1858. He did not, however, make any actual decision on that point because there was such a variety of other questions and suggestions made by a crowd of members, all standing up in the area facing the Clerk's desk, that he was diverted from making it. During the colloquy, the Speaker suggested that in the case of one or two absent members were sent for while there was a quorum present, to which Mr. Butler responded that the difficulty was not the absence of a quorum but the refusal to vote of members who were present.

To that Mr. RANDALL replied by showing how the Democrats had refrained from throwing any obstacle in the way of the appropriation bills, and stated that the evening session was agreed to with the distinct pledge that the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill would be proceeded with.

Mr. BUTLER denied that there was any such pledge or agreement, and asked whether the majority was only to do such things as the minority assented to.

Mr. WHEELER, of New-York, remarked that it was very perfectly plain that the night was to be frittered away, and that members would be incompetent to work to-morrow. He moved, at 12:15 o'clock, that the House adjourn, which was negatived—yeas 94, nays 115.

There are now enough dilatory motions pending to preclude the idea of any actual progress being made in legislation to-night.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, asked the Speaker whether, when the motion for a recess was made it was not stated that the evening session was to be for the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. GARFIELD (after a rather angry passage with Mr. Cessna) affirmed that that was so, and said he did not know of any other purpose for the evening session.

Mr. BUTLER—We have passed all the appropriation bills but the Sunday Civil bill, and I thought that the country could get along without that bill better than it could allow Congress to adjourn and let the disorder in the South continue. As I knew that the next Congress would pass the Appropriation bills, and that it would not pass the bill I thought it wise as a friend of the country and a friend of loyal men north and South to pass the bill rather than the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

The House is now voting by yeas and nays on a motion to suspend further proceedings under the call.

CONTEMPT OF COURT IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Feb. 24.—This morning George C. Bates, a lawyer of the firm of Southerland & Bates, publishes a card, saying that he has been served with an order from the Second District Court of Judge Boreman, of Beaver, Utah, to appear before him on the first Monday in April and show cause why they should not be punished for contempt and disbarred, the offense, as stated, being that eight persons indicted for murder, at the Mountain Meadow massacre, had employed the firm, which had endeavored to procure an order from the Judge accepting bail in the amount of $10,000 each, the parties having fled beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and offering to appear for trial if no arrests would be made.

THE GRAND OPERA BALL.

THE WEARING OF MASKS FORBIDDEN BY THE CITY AUTHORITIES—THE BALL THEREFORE A FAILURE—A DISAPPOINTED CROWD—AN OLD LAW OF 1829 IN FORCE.

The grand opera ball came off last night at the Academy of Music, and formed a sort of supplementary finale to the regular ball season of 1874-5. The ball was intended to be a grand fancy dress masked ball, but proved to be a very tame affair. It is stated that a week ago Mayor Wickham sent to the Corporation Counsel for the law in relation to masked balls. By an old law of 1829 any manager of a masked ball could be charged with a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined $2,500 and sent to prison for nine months. Mayor Wickham yesterday directed the Police Commissioners to enforce this resurrected law, and Superintendent Walling thereupon notified the managers of the Grand Opera Ball of the action of the Mayor. Steps were immediately taken to prevent the wearing of masks, and placards announcing that no masks would be permitted, were conspicuously posted in the dressing-rooms and corridors. This action on the part of the authorities is founded upon the provisions of chapter 270 of the law of April 5, 1829, as amended in 1858. Such a course of conduct has had no precedent save in one solitary instance, when the late Superintendent Kennedy caused the arrest of a number of Purim maskers, an act commented on most severely by the public at the time. During this season the following masked balls have been given, either in the Academy of Music or in prominent halls: Bal d'Opera Bouffe, Cercle de l'Harmonie, Les Amis de la Gaite, Liederkranz, Beethoven, Turner's, Sangerunder, Tentonia, and Mozart. In none of these instances was there the slightest interference by the Police.

Of course this action of the Mayor caused intense disappointment to those who had come in simple promenade costume with masks and dominoes, with the intention of appearing on the floor, and threw a damper on the whole proceedings, which no amount of exertion on the part of the managers could counteract. The Academy was utterly devoid of ornament, unless the twelve unknightly looking knights in he mets, breastplates, shields, and lances, with cloaks and tunics of blue and scarlet embroidered with gold, who for hours kept vigil over the rows of empty benches, could be included in that term. Even the few vases of flowers usually seen on the floor of the Academy on ball nights were missing, and the whole building had an empty and cheerless look. The order of the Police Commissioners was rigidly enforced by Capt. Gunner and his officers, acting under orders from Superintendent Walling, who compelled the ladies to remove their masks, and even refused to allow them to go on the floor with veils sufficiently thick to conceal their features. The consequence was that many of the ladies declined to enter the boxes or go on the floor unmasked, and left the building with their escorts. At 10:30 o'clock, when the first notes of the opening march from "Faust" were played, not more than thirty persons occupied the seats surrounding the floor, and the tiers of boxes were empty. Shortly afterward the Gaston family, accompanied by a score of French dancers took, possession of the floor, and danced the "polka comique" in the usual grotesque style. The manager of the enterprise, Mr. C. Kaufman Deutsch, was great y excited, and succeeded in making everybody uncomfortable, venting his wrath at the failure on the dancers, waiters, and everybody with whom he came in contact. The appearance of the floor was rendered all the more remarkable by the presence of an army of waiters who stood at the entrance to the supper room. When the valse which stood second on the programme was reached two or three couples, more venturesome than the rest, appeared on the floor and participated in the dance, but nothing could induce the majority of those present to leave their seats. At 11:30 a number of the theatrical people, whose names appeared on the Floor Committee, arrived, and matters began to look a little more lively. Enterprising small boys rushed around the corridors shouting "vails," and endeavored to drive a trade in applying ladies divested of masks with face coverings. Carriage loads of visitors, however, continued to drive on without entering, and by half an hour after midnight, when the ball should have been at its height, the floor of the Academy was not one-fourth filled, and the Grand Opera Ball, which was to have been the grand climax of the season, was a pronounced failure.

The following were the projectors of the enterprise:

Committee of Arrangements.—Frederick Knowland, Hon. A. J. Dittenhoefer, Hon. Fulton F. Andrews, D. G. Ghiselin, J. S. Pepper, Paul P. Todd, Norman Andrews, Hon. Peter Tumbet, Hon. Benjamin A. Starr, Hon. W. Bitchman, Hon. W. J. Kane, Hon. Jenkins Van Schaick, Titus B. Eldridge.

Finance Committee.—Gen. P. H. Jones, Col. George F. Gardner, C. Kaufman Deutsch.

Floor Committee.—H. J. Montagne, George Clarke, Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, Claude Burroughs, Arthur Wallack, Edward F. Miller, Guillermo Comizo.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Harvey Jewell, of Massachusetts, to be a Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, in place of Martin Ryerson, resigned. He is a brother of the Postmaster General, and was formerly Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Senate, in executive session, this evening confirmed the following nominations;

John A. Campbell, to be Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Robert M. Tindall, Consul at Canton.

Benjamin G. Shields, Collector of Customs at Galveston, Texas.

Adam Woolff, Surveyor of Customs at Nashville, Tenn.

William H. Council, Receiver of Public Moneys at Huntsville, Ala.

Andrew Miller, Reciver of Public Moneys at Susanville, Cal.

T. R. Harrison, Receiver of Public Moneys at Oregon City, Oregon.

Owen Wade, Register, Oregon City, Oregon.

George W. Freuch, Secretary of Wyoming Territory.

James E. Calloway, Secretary of Montana Territory.

Granville G. Bennett, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Dakota.

Andrew W. Brazee, Associate Justice of the Supreme of Colorado.

United States Marshals—Charles O. Tompkins for Colorado; James G. Jones for the Southern District of Florida; A. S. Gray for the Western District of Virginia; James H. Coggshall for Rhode Island.

Postmasters—A. F. Cady, at Lockport, N. Y.; A. W. Thomas, at Catskill, N. Y.; W. Winters, Rondout, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, at Haverstraw, N. Y.; D. P. Hopkins, at St. Albans, Vt.; Harris Whipple, at Fair Haven, Vt.; H. E. Gates, at Litchfield, Conn.; S. E. Goodrich, at Fitchburg, Mass.; Luther Whitney, at Muskegon, Mich.; A. C. Barber, at Lambertville, N. J.; Miss Mary K. Snyder, at Selinsgrove, Penn.; D. D. Grant, Franklin, Penn.; A. E. Smith, Rockford, Ill.

Naval Promotions—Commodore Reed Worden, to be Rear Admiral.

Capt. A. K. Hughes, to be Commodore.

Commanders George E. Belknap and D. B. Harmony, to be Captains.

Lieut. Commanders D. F. Picking and Frederick Rogers, to be Commanders.

Masters William P. Day, James B. Hobson, and John C. Wilson, to be Lieutenants.

Ensigns J. J. Hunker, Frank Ellery, G. W. Mentz, and Charles F. Emmerick, to be Masters.

Passed Assistant Engineer A. H. Able, to be Chief Engineer.

Assistant Engineer John T. Smith, to be Passed Assistant Engineer.

Medical Inspector F. M. Gunnell, to be a Medical Director.

Surgeon Delavan Bloodgood, to be a Medical Inspector.

Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon, to be Surgeon.

SNOW BUTTER.

The Montreal *Witness* reports a curious case which is before the Police Magistrate of that city. Dr. Adolphe Dagenais, the complainant, alleged that, on the 12th instant, he went to the Bonsecours Market, and there purchased of Mr. Lizotte, a dealer, twenty-nine pounds of butter, in two tinnets, paying $7 10 for it; that he carried the butter home, and there, singular to say, the sudden rise of temperature had a depressing effect on the article. It rapidly condensed, and the doctor alleged that there was fully fifty per cent. of snow or ice in it. The butter proper seemed good and eatable, but as the doctor believed in getting the worth of his money, he laid a complaint against Mr. Lizotte, accusing him of obtaining $3 55 under false pretenses, or half the money he obtained on the sale of the butter. The accused alleges that there was no attempt at fraud or deception.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—To-day was a stirring one in the Legislature. In the Senate woman suffrage was defeated, and in the House the local option party gained a signal victory. The Liquor law being under discussion, an amendment was adopted giving power to municipal corporations, town authorities, &c., to decide each for themselves whether or not they shall adopt the license system.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

RAILROAD MATTERS IN THE WEST.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD—THE NEW TICKET FOR DIRECTORS ELECTED—REPORT OF THE ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was held in this city to-day. The report of the Directors was read, after which the meeting adopted a new by-law making the number of Directors thirteen instead of twelve, as heretofore, and the election of Directors for the ensuing year being held, resulted in the election of the new ticket. It will thus be seen that the pressure which has been brought to bear for some time past upon Mr. James F. Joy, by reason of his connection with the Construction Company of the Dubuque, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road, has at last accomplished its purpose, and he, together with Mr. J. A. Burnham, who was in the old board, are out. After election Mr. J. F. Joy addressed the meeting, stating that this was probably the last time he would ever meet with the old stock-holders of the road. For twenty-five years he had been associated with this enterprise, and it grieved him to thus leave it. He spoke of the pleasant associations that had existed for many years, when, as President of the road, he had been well supported, and until recently without a dissenting voice in the board, but it had of late been changed, and he hoped it would be for the good of the road. A resolution was adopted expressive of the undiminished regard of the stockholders for Mr. Joy and Mr. J. A. Burnham.

The annual report of the President and Directors of the Alton and St. Louis Railroad for the year 1874 was made public to-day. It states the earnings of the road to have been $5,126,228; operating expenses, $2,901,351. The balance in the treasury Dec. 31 was $119,893. The gross receipts were seven per cent. less than 1873; the net receipts nearly five per cent. more than the previous year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—The stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company met this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the office of the company here for the purpose of re-electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. After the Secretary read the annual report the following tickets were nominated: Erastus Corning, John C. Green, Sidney Bartlett, John W. Brooks, John A. Burnham, John C. Deunison, James F. Joy, Nathaniel Thayer, John N. A. Griswold, Chauncey S. Colton, and James M. Walker, which is the old board; and James M. Walker, of Chicago; C. S. Colton, of Galesburg; Erastus Corning, of Albany; John C. Green, of New York; T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston; J. W. Brooks, of Boston; N. Thayer, of Boston; Sidney Bartlett, of Boston; J. H. Clifford, of Boston; William T. Rotch, of New-Bedford; J. M. Forbes and John N. A. Griswold, of Boston. According to a resolution adopted previously the Directors are henceforth to be thirteen in number instead of twelve. Accordingly, on motion, the name of Moses Taylor was added to the old ticket, and that of Charles J. Paine to the new. The election resulted in the choice of the new ticket, with the exception of T. J. Coolidge and, in place of that gentleman, John C. Dennison, one of the old board, was elected. On the announcement of the result, Mr. Joy rose and made a few remarks, in the course of which he alluded to the growth and prosperity of the road, the encouragement it had received from its Western stockholders, and to the support which he, as a Director, had received from all the stockholders and officers of the road until very recently. He expressed great confidence in the future of the road, and though it had prospered under the old management, he believed and hoped it would be equally as successful under the new. He bade adieu to his old colleagues, with the kindest wishes for their success, and the most pleasant remembrances of his association with them.

THE SNOW BLOCKADE IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—The snow blockade last night is not so serious as was apprehended. The night train on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was stopped at Sparta, but will come through to-night. The West Wisconsin Railroad is reported all right so far as heard from. The trains between St. Paul and Sioux City are suspended for to-day. The Iowa division of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad is blockaded. The other trains to and from this city are running as usual.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION IN MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Railroads last night reported unanimously in favor of the Morse bill, which repeals the railroad legislation of last Winter, and provides for but one Commissioner with advisory duties.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west and upper lake region, where the temperature has also fallen. Brisk, warm southerly winds, with cloudy, rainy weather prevail on the South Atlantic coast, and the belt of strong contrasts of temperature in the Ohio Valley, with rain, has remained nearly stationary during the day. Cool northerly winds prevail in Texas. The rivers have fallen at Cairo, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and risen at Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Nashville, and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

During Thursday in the South Atlantic States, falling followed by rising barometer, lower followed by higher temperature and clearing weather, with southerly winds, veering to north-west.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, cooler north-westerly winds, and partly cloudy and clear weather.

For the lower lakes and Lake Huron, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, and colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, falling, followed by rising barometer, increasing westerly winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, cooler westerly winds, cloudy weather.

The Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio Rivers will rise, and the Lower Mississippi continue to fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	40°	45°	3 P. M.	35°	51°
6 A. M.	35°	45°	6 P. M.	33°	49°
9 A. M.	34°	45°	9 P. M.	32°	44°
12 M.	35°	50°	12 P. M.	30°	44°
Average temperature yesterday					46°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year					34½°

THE TORNADO IN MISSOURI—TWO PERSONS FATALLY INJURED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 24.—Later accounts of the tornado which passed over Pettis County yesterday state that several dwellings and three buildings in the county were destroyed. The principal damage done was in Houstonia. The storm was only 150 yards wide, but was terrific in power, and did its work in Houstonia in thirty seconds. A freight train was hurled from the track, and some of the cars carried a distance of 100 yards. Besides W. H. Porter, who was mortally wounded, Dr. Williams had several ribs broken and his lungs were seriously injured. He will probably die. Several others were more or less injured. The loss on property is about $40,000.

THE FIRST OF THE SPRING FRESHETS—SUDDEN RISE OF THE WABASH.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 24.—The Wabash River has risen fourteen feet in twenty-four hours. The steamers Young America and Elk, lying here, were swept down by the pressure of floating ice. The former was caught six miles below, in a badly damaged condition. The Elk is supposed to be lost. The steamer Dolly Varden was sunk at the landing by the ice. A barge belonging to Prairie City was also sunk. No lives were lost.

Leaky Roofs

Made water-tight or no charge. Call or address N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., 6 Cedar st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

COAL for the country shipped by rail, or otherwise, in strong 100-pound sacks, by VANDERHOOF, corner of Rhind avenue and Fourteenth street.—*Advertisement.*

Be true to your teeth,
Be true to your breath,
Keep them white and sweet,
As your soul, till death.
Be true to your teeth, and yourself, and don't
Forget to be true to your SOZODONT.

Friday, Feb. 19, 1875.

We have this day reached the number of 80,000 patients to whom we have given gas for teeth extraction without one failure or accident. Dr. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute. Gas fresh every morning.

Wedding Cards. No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

**Lung and Throat Complaints dis

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	29	Lead, tons	70
Beans, bbls.	250	Leather, sides	4,613
Bees-wax, pkgs.	1	Rosin, bbls.	1,350
Broom-corn, bales	47	Spirits Turp., bbls.	300
Bullion, bars	3,879	Rice, pkgs.	54
Cotton, bales	2,551	Pea-nuts, bags	419
Flour, bbls.	16,641	Skins, bales	12
Meal, bbls.	292	Syrup, bbls.	2,000
Meal, bags	408	Butter, pks.	2,557
Wheat, bushels	42,560	Cheese, pks.	2,743
Corn, bushels	186,400	Beef, pks.	155
Oats, bushels	36,400	Pork, pks.	258
Malt, bushels	5,200	Cut-meats, pkgs.	2,458
Barley, bushels	102,300	Lard, tcs.	1,057
Peas, bushels	17,200	Oil-cake, pkgs.	500
Grass-seed, bags	425	Tallow, pkgs.	40
Copper, bbls.	28	Dressed Hogs, No.	326
Copper, tons	40	Sugar, hhds.	75
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	57	Tobacco, hhds.	50
Eggs, bbls.	1,353	Tobacco, pkgs.	729
Flax-seed, bags	188	Brandy, gallons	380
Hops, bales	12	Wine, gallons	3,898
Horns, No.	15,580	Wine, pkgs.	19
Hides, No.	987	Wool, lb.	131,109
Hides, bdls.	576	Whisky, bbls.	1,003
Lead, pigs	3,435		

BEES-WAX—Has been in fair demand at from 31c.@33c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Quoted steady, on, however, a limited trade.

CANDLES—Are slow of sale, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Has been quite dull, with values quoted more or less nominal. Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@15c.; Guayaquil at 11¾c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in more demand on a steady basis as to prices; sales here, 1,280 bags, by the P. C. Warwick, at 18c., gold; 1,000 bags, to arrive (previous to arrival) on private terms. And at Baltimore, 2,400 bags by the Hansa, 2,800 bags by the Yamoyden, and 900 bags by the B. Stewart, on private terms. Other kinds in rather better request at about former quotations; 700 bags Laguayra, by the Andes, sold at 18¾c., gold.

COTTON—Has been less active for early delivery at, however, unchanged rates. Spinners have been the principal buyers. The export inquiry has been rather limited. Sales have been reported since our last (of 1,749 bales, (of which 739 bales were on last evening,) including 430 bales to shippers, 814 bales to spinners, and 905 bales in transit. Desirable grades of stock are offered very reservedly at the quoted rates.....The movements for forward delivery have been on a liberal scale, opening at a reduction of ¼c. ₱ lb., under the pressure of delivery notices on March contracts, which, however, were quite promptly disposed of, thus relieving the market, which gained strength as the day advanced, aided by the light arrivals at the ports and a considerable advices of buoyancy. The latest dealings indicated a firmer market on the basis of our quotations. Sales 9c.; 2,000 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.@10¾c.; 1,250 Smoked do. at 12c.@12½c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7¾c., and Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c.....Bacon in rather better request at steady rates. Sales, 150 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¾c.@10½c.; 25 bxs. Short Rib on private terms, and 440 bxs. Western Short Clear at 10¾c.@10½c., with Western Long Clear quoted at 10½c. ₱ lb.

.....Lard has been rather dull for early delivery at a shade easier prices, closing, however, more steadily. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam at 7 7-16c.@13¼c.; and 340 tcs. City at 13½c.; 1,250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 13¾c.@13⅝c., with West India stock quoted at 13¾c. For forward delivery, Western Steam has been quite freely dealt in, but at lower prices, influenced mainly by the unfavorable advices from the West, closing, however, more firmly. Sales embrace 2,500 tcs., February options, at 13¾c.@13 9-16c.; 7,900 tcs., March, at 13⅝c.@13¾c., 2,750 tcs., April, at 13¾c.@13 13-16c., closing at 13⅝c.@13 11-16c., and 2,500 tcs., May, at 13 13-16c.@13¾c.....Beef dull at unchanged prices.....Beef Hams steady; 100 bbls. Texas sold on private terms.....Butter and Cheese quoted generally steady on a moderate inquiry.....Eggs more sought after, within the range of 28c.@33c. for fair to fancy marks, fresh stock.

SEEDS—Clover dull and weak; Western quoted at 11c.@11½c.; State at 11¼c.@11⅝c.; Canada at 11c. ₱ lb. A few car lots of State rumored sold, but rumor not confirmed. Other kinds quiet at former rates.

SKINS—Have been quoted steady on a fair demand for the leading kinds.

SOAP—Has been in very moderate request since our last, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Pale at 7½c., currency; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do., 8½c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been in quite limited demand, with Mace quoted at $1 15@$1 20; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 02½@$1 07½; Cassia, 23c.@23½c.; Cloves, 38c.@41c.; East India Pepper at 18c.@19c.; White Pepper at 25½c.@26c.; Pimento at 7½c.@11¼c.; Ginger, 9c.@12½c.

STARCH—Has been rather slow of sale, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@5¼c.; Potato at 5¼c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been in limited request, with Sicily quoted at from $115@$120, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@60 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw steady, as quoted in our last, on a moderate demand; sales, 1,000 hhds. refining Muscovados on the basis of 7½c. for strictly good; 75 hhds. do., on private terms; Refined a shade firmer and in good request.

TALLOW—Steady at 8¾c.@8¾c. for very good to strictly prime; sales equal to 170,000 ₱.....Stearine rather easier on a moderate demand; City, in hhds., quoted at 14¾c.@14¾c., with sales reported of 48,000 ₱, on private terms; and Western, in tcs., at 14c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a very moderate inquiry noted for the leading kinds, since our last, at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of small lots of Kentucky Leaf at 10½c. @12c.; 35 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 7½c.@ 9c.; 50 cases 1873 Connecticut at 7¾c.; 50 cases sundry growths at 7c.@55c., and 300 bales Havana at 87½c.@ $1 25 ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Higher, and more urgently sought after; sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $1 06@$1 08, closing firmly at $1 08 ₱ gallon, showing an advance of 2c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The Grain movement in the way of berth engagements, particularly by steam for Britain, has been even more extensive to-day, at generally firm rates, closing in favor of ship-owners, on a much reduced offering of accommodations. Room for Provisions, Cotton, and Flour-ships has been also better request, chiefly for British ports, at steadier figures. The chartering movement has been moderate, the main call having been for tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade, at former quotations. Tonnage for Grain, Tobacco, and Lumber was also attracting attention.....Since the free business of yesterday—our report of which was crowded out—yesterday morning's engagements have been reported for Liverpool, by sail, 300 pks. Provisio s at 25s. ₱ ton; and by steam, 1,225 bales Cotton at ¼d.@32-64c. ₱ lb.; 150,000 bushels Grain, including 32,000 bushels, at 5d.@5 8d.; 96,000 bushels do. at 5¼d.@5¾d. (which were the closing figures on very firm market); 16,000 bushels do. (relet room) at 5¼d.@5¾d.; and 6,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, (to complete cargo) at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 450 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 250 bbls. Pork at 38s. ₱ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 6s. ₱ tierce; 50 tons leather at 50s.; 1,250 pks. Provisions, part at 35s. ₱ ton; and 4,500 Staves on private terms. Also, three British ships, 1,856, 1,856, and 586 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 48s.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 130 bales Hops, via Liverpool, at 8d. ₱ lb.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 2,000 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 75 pks. Leather, on private terms; 1,000 pks. Provisions, part at 40s. ₱ ton; and 450 pks. Sec'd, on private terms.....For Falmouth and orders, a British ship, 1,000 tons, from Barcelona, reported at 45s.....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 800 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 pks. Seed and 850 pks. Provisions, at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam-ship Othello, from Chicago, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Flour, at 40s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and to-day 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 50 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 100 bbls. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Russian ship, 852 tons, hence with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. to the United Kingdom, or 4s. 9d. to a direct port; and two ships, 1,608 and 1,250 tons, say with Wheat, reported from the Market weak, on the basis of 50s.; and a British bark, 729 tons, with Orchilla, from Lower California, on private terms.....For an Irish port direct, a British bark, 977 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms, quoted nominally at 65s.@70s.....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, 725 tons hence, with equal to 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d., with option of Havre or Antwerp, for the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports.) at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 250 cases Tobacco at 30s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco stems at 45s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 250 tcs. Lard at 35s.....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 bxs. Bacon, 250 bbls. Apples, and 400 pks. Merchandise on private terms; also, a German bark, 509 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, and loading up with Grain at 2s. 7½d. @ 2s. 9d.; Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and Petroleum, in casks, at 27c. ₱ case.....For a Swedish or Danish port direct, a Danish bark, 299 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., for Baltic, an American bark, 369 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For a Spanish p rt direct, an American schooner, 632 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, reported on private terms.....Charters for Tobacco for Corunna and Santander, Petroleum (bbls. and casks) for Cadiz, and (bbls.) for Naples, were mentioned in our report, omitted this morning.....For Lisbon, a British brig, 216 tons, hence with 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 16c. ₱ bushel and 6 ₱ cent. primage, and Staves at 42c.....For Genoa, an Italian brig, 305 tons, hence with Tobacco at 39s.....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $7.....For Cardenas, a brig, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c.....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at $4 50 for Sugar.....For Matanzas and orders, a bark and schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16½c.@16c.....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, reported at 42½c for Sugar.....For Jamaica, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 40c. ₱ bbl., and back, with Mahogany, from Berize, reported at $9 50.....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Savannah, at 26; one schooner, with do., from St. Mary's at $7, and one do., with do., from Jacksonville, reported at $5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 do., 86c.; April, 84½c. bid; March, 85¾c.@85¾c.; April, 89¼c.; May; No. 3 do., 80½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c. spot; 64¾c. bid, April; 70¾c., May; Rejected, 63c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 53c.; spot; 52½c.@52¾c., March; 53c., April. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 98½c.@99½c. Barley steady. Dressed Hogs steady; Light, $7 50@ $7 55; Heavy, $7 70@$8. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18, spot; $18 32½@$18 35, April. Lard dull and drooping at $13 20 spot; $13 35@$13 37½, April. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; closed at $1 06. Receipts —15,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was higher at 84¾c.@84¾c., March; 89¾c.@89¾c., April. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork weak at $18, March. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour in fair demand; firm, and unchanged for low and medium grades. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 64¾c.@65c. Oats opened firm but closed dull; sales of No. 2 at 57c. Barley dull and declining. No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@ $1 25. Rye firm; little doing at $1 03@$1 05. Whisky firmer at $1 07; generally held at $1 10. Pork dull nominally held at $18 50, cash; $18 40, February, in settlement. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard declining; sales at 13¼c. cash; 13¾c., March. Live Hogs firm for best grades with weak and lower for common and light; sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$6 25; medium Packing, $6 30@ $6 70; good to choice, $6 50@$7 25; extra, $7 50. Cattle steady; demand exceeds the supply; sales of good Native Feeders at $5 15; good Native Steers, $5 25@$5 75; common, $4 50@$4 75; fair Colorado Steers, $4@$4 25; Native Stockers, $3 25@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Flour dull, drooping; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 87½; Treble, $5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 25. Corn firm at 92c. Oats dull at 72c.@73c. Bran dull and declining at $1 05. Hay dull; choice $30. Pork dullband decining at $19 75@ $20. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12½c. Hams dull at 13¾c. Lard in good demand for choice Refined; others dull; Tierces Packers', 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@15c.; Keg, 14½c.@15½c. Sugar in good demand, firm, light supply; Common, 6¼c.@6½c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 6¾c.@ 7¾c.; Prime to Choice, 8c.@8¼c. Molasses—Light receipts and of poor quality; Inferior, 35c.; Centrifugal, 46c.@50c.; Fair Recoiled, 50c.@56c.; Prime to Choice, (not reboiled,) 62c.@62c. Coffee firm; Fair to Prime, 18½c.@19½c. Whisky unsettled; sales at $1 10@ $1 11. Corn-meal dull at $4. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 54. Gold, 114⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Flour in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $4 87½@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; high grades, $6 25 @$7 50. Wheat firm; offerings light; Red, $1 19@ $1 20; Amber, $1 26. Rye, 90c. Corn in good demand, advancing; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats active; White, 67c.@69c. Barley—Canada, nominally $1 40@$1 45. Pork steady at $19 50@$20. Lard steady at 12½c.@ 14½c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 14c.@14¼c.; Crude, 10c.@10½c., in bbls.; 6¾c., in bulk. Whisky quiet; Western iron-bound, $1 08. Clover-seed in good demand: State and Western, 10½c.@11¾c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Butter quiet: New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c. Eggs declining; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 35c.@ 36c.; Western, 33c.@40c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn dull at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley dull, unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11c.@11½c. Pork dull; unsettled at $18 75 for spot, or seller March. Lard dull, drooping; Steam, $13 40@ $13 50; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; buyers ask concessions; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c., spot; 10¼c.@10¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c., buyer May; 10¼c.@10¼c., spot. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky active and higher at $1 07. Live Hogs declining; sales of common at $6 25@$6 50; fair to medium, $6 60@$6 80; good to choice, $6 90@$7 50; receipts, 1,300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 85¼c.; March, 85¾c. @86¾c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 54c. Corn dull; declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, fresh, 63½c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley firmer; No 2 Spring, in store, $1 11@$1 11½; March, $1 10; No. 3 Spring, $1 01. Provisions nominally easier. Pork, Mess, $18 90, cash; Prime Mess firm at $16; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., loose; boxed, ¼c. higher. Lard easier; Kettle, 14c. Receipts—Flour, 2,600 bbls.; Wheat, 47,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,200 bbls.; Wheat, 1,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Receipts—Flour, 9,600 bbls.; Wheat, 36,000 bushels; Corn, 40,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,600 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 38,000 bushels; Oats, 9,000 bushels. Flour dull; sales, 320 bbls. at previous quotations. Wheat very dull; sales, 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 14; 400 bushels No. 2 do., $1 05. Corn strong and higher; sales, four cars New, on the track, at 77c.; two cars New, in store, at 78c. Oats, Rye, and Barley nominally unchanged; no demand. Dressed Hogs—Sales, three car lots, at $5 ₱ cwt. Pork and Lard unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in better demand; No. 1 Red Western, $1 17½; Red Pennsylvania, $1 19@$1 20. Corn quiet, but firm: White Southern, 80c.@81c.; Yellow do., 80c.; Western Mixed, 80c. Oats quiet; Southern, 69c.@70c.; White Western, 67c.@68c.; Western Mixed, 65c.@66c. Rye firm at $1 02. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions steady and unchanged. Butter weak; receipts heavy; demand light; Western Tubs, 24c.@30c., do. Rolls, 22c.@28c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet; sales of good Rio cargoes at 18¾c. Whisky held at $1 10@$1 12.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 16; No. 2 Red, $1 11½; No. 1 Red, $1 12; March, $1 11½; May, $1 13; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2 do., $1 06¾@$1 07½; No. 3 do., $1 01. Corn dull, declining; High Mixed, 68¾c.; May, 73¾c.; Low Mixed, 62c. Oats dull, declining; No. 2, 58c.; Michigan, 58½c.; White, 60c. Clover-seed nominal. Dressed Hogs, $7 50@$8. Receipts—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments —Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Flour—Demand fair; prices steady; Western Superfine, $4 50; Common Extras, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin do., $5@$6; Minnesota do., $5 25@$6 25; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 50@$8; Southern quiet at $4 50@$8. Corn firm; Mixed 74c.; Yellow, 75c. Oats—Nixed 56c.; White, 60c. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts—Fine Feed and Middlings, $31@$34. Receipts—Flour, 1,810 bbls.; Corn, 14,800 bushels; Wheat, 9,978 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 24.—Wheat dull. Rye steady and moderately active in the street at 90c. Corn quiet, but firm; sales of three cars at 85c. for Round Yellow State, and 84c. @85c. for Western; two cars Round Yellow State, to arrive, at 85c. Oats dull at 51c.@67c. for all kinds. Barley lower and active; sales, 32 cars No. 2 Canada at $1 25, a reduction of 5c. ₱ bushel since last sale; two cars No. 3 two-rowed State, $1 20. Malt steady.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 23.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $5 for No. 3 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter; $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 17. Corn steady; sales, 1,200 bushels at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally $1 30. Corn-meal, $37, Bolted; $36, Unbolted, ₱ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $26; Shipstuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 25c.; to New-York, 20c.; to Albany 15c.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat quiet; unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats firm at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet; unchanged. Provisions quiet; light demand; Pork $20. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10½c., 30 days; 10¾c., sale. Bacon—Shoulders, 8½c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c. Lard—Prime Steam, 13c.@13½c.; Tierce, 14c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¼c.@15½c. Whisky firmer at $1 07. Bagging quiet; firm at 12½c.@13c.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; Extra, $1 11½; No. 1, $1 10¼; Amber, $1 07½. Corn and Oats quiet and unchanged. Clover-seed neglected; held at $6 25@ $6 30. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 2,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 24.—Wheat steady, unchanged. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats firm, unchanged. Petroleum firm; Standard White, in car-lots, 11½c.; Legal Test, 12½c.; small lots 1c. to 2c. higher.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits of Turpentine, 1,856, 1,856, and 586 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 48s.....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 130 bales Hops, via Liverpool, at 8d. ₱ lb.; 50 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; 2,000 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 75 pks. Leather, on private terms; 1,000 pks. Provisions, part at 40s. ₱ ton; and 450 pks. Sec'd, on private terms.....For Falmouth and orders, a British ship, 1,000 tons, from Barcelona, reported at 45s.....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 800 bbls. Flour, part at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 100 pks. Seed and 850 pks. Provisions, at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam-ship Othello, from Chicago, 40,000 bushels Grain, at 8d.@8½d. ₱ bushel; 100 bbls. Flour, at 40s. ₱ ton; 100 tcs. Beef, at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and to-day 16,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 50 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 50 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ₱ tierce, and 100 bbls. Bacon at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Russian ship, 852 tons, hence with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. to the United Kingdom, or 4s. 9d. to a direct port; and two ships, 1,608 and 1,250 tons, say with Wheat, reported from the Market weak, on the basis of 50s.; and a British bark, 729 tons, with Orchilla, from Lower California, on private terms.....For an Irish port direct, a British bark, 977 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms, quoted nominally at 65s.@70s.....For Havre or Antwerp, a Norwegian ship, 725 tons hence, with equal to 5,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 9d., with option of Havre or Antwerp, for the Continent, (excluding Dutch ports.) at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Bremen, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 250 cases Tobacco at 30s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco stems at 45s.; 500 bxs. Bacon at 40s., and 250 tcs. Lard at 35s.....For Hamburg, by steam, 350 bxs. Bacon, 250 bbls. Apples, and 400 pks. Merchandise on private terms; also, a German bark, 509 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo, and loading up with Grain at 2s. 7½d. @ 2s. 9d.; Lard at 27s. 6d. ₱ ton; and Petroleum, in casks, at 27c. ₱ case.....For a Swedish or Danish port direct, a Danish bark, 299 tons, hence with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., for Baltic, an American bark, 369 tons, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For a Spanish p rt direct, an American schooner, 632 tons, with Lumber, from a Southern port, reported on private terms.....Charters for Tobacco for Corunna and Santander, Petroleum (bbls. and casks) for Cadiz, and (bbls.) for Naples, were mentioned in our report, omitted this morning.....For Lisbon, a British brig, 216 tons, hence with 12,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 16c. ₱ bushel and 6 ₱ cent. primage, and Staves at 42c.....For Genoa, an Italian brig, 305 tons, hence with Tobacco at 39s.....For Havana, a schooner, with Lumber, from Port Royal, reported at $7.....For Cardenas, a brig, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16c.....For the north side of Cuba and back, north of Hatteras, a schooner, reported at $4 50 for Sugar.....For Matanzas and orders, a bark and schooner, with Shooks, reported from St. John, at 16½c.@16c.....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, reported at 42½c for Sugar.....For Jamaica, an American schooner, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 40c. ₱ bbl., and back, with Mahogany, from Berize, reported at $9 50.....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from Savannah, at 26; one schooner, with do., from St. Mary's at $7, and one do., with do., from Jacksonville, reported at $5 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Wheat dull and declining; No. 1 Spring, 90c.; No. 2 do., 86c.; April, 84½c. bid; March, 85¾c.@85¾c.; April, 89¼c.; May; No. 3 do., 80½c. Corn dull and declining; No. 2 Mixed, 63½c. spot; 64¾c. bid, April; 70¾c., May; Rejected, 63c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 53c.; spot; 52½c.@52¾c., March; 53c., April. Rye quiet and weak; No. 2, 98½c.@99½c. Barley steady. Dressed Hogs steady; Light, $7 50@ $7 55; Heavy, $7 70@$8. Pork in fair demand and lower at $18, spot; $18 32½@$18 35, April. Lard dull and drooping at $13 20 spot; $13 35@$13 37½, April. Bulk Meats steady. Whisky panicky; difficult to give accurate quotations; closed at $1 06. Receipts —15,000 bbls. Flour, 57,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat was higher at 84¾c.@84¾c., March; 89¾c.@89¾c., April. Corn and Oats unchanged. Pork weak at $18, March. Lard unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour in fair demand; firm, and unchanged for low and medium grades. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 64¾c.@65c. Oats opened firm but closed dull; sales of No. 2 at 57c. Barley dull and declining. No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 15; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@ $1 25. Rye firm; little doing at $1 03@$1 05. Whisky firmer at $1 07; generally held at $1 10. Pork dull nominally held at $18 50, cash; $18 40, February, in settlement. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard declining; sales at 13¼c. cash; 13¾c., March. Live Hogs firm for best grades with weak and lower for common and light; sales of Yorkers at $5 50@$6 25; medium Packing, $6 30@ $6 70; good to choice, $6 50@$7 25; extra, $7 50. Cattle steady; demand exceeds the supply; sales of good Native Feeders at $5 15; good Native Steers, $5 25@$5 75; common, $4 50@$4 75; fair Colorado Steers, $4@$4 25; Native Stockers, $3 25@$4 25. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 13,000 bushels; Corn, 18,000 bushels; Oats, 12,000 bushels; Barley, 6,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,800 head; Cattle, 1,000 head.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Flour dull, drooping; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 87½; Treble, $5 50; Choice do., $5 75@$6 25. Corn firm at 92c. Oats dull at 72c.@73c. Bran dull and declining at $1 05. Hay dull; choice $30. Pork dullband decining at $19 75@ $20. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear rib and Clear Sides, 10¾c.@11¼c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c.@12½c. Hams dull at 13¾c. Lard in good demand for choice Refined; others dull; Tierces Packers', 14c.; Refined, 14½c.@15c.; Keg, 14½c.@15½c. Sugar in good demand, firm, light supply; Common, 6¼c.@6½c.; Fair to Fully Fair, 6¾c.@ 7¾c.; Prime to Choice, 8c.@8¼c. Molasses—Light receipts and of poor quality; Inferior, 35c.; Centrifugal, 46c.@50c.; Fair Recoiled, 50c.@56c.; Prime to Choice, (not reboiled,) 62c.@62c. Coffee firm; Fair to Prime, 18½c.@19½c. Whisky unsettled; sales at $1 10@ $1 11. Corn-meal dull at $4. Exchange—New-York, sight, ⅛ premium; sterling, $5 54. Gold, 114⅝.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Flour in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $4 87½@$5 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; high grades, $6 25 @$7 50. Wheat firm; offerings light; Red, $1 19@ $1 20; Amber, $1 26. Rye, 90c. Corn in good demand, advancing; Yellow, 80c.@81c.; Western Mixed, 79c. Oats active; White, 67c.@69c. Barley—Canada, nominally $1 40@$1 45. Pork steady at $19 50@$20. Lard steady at 12½c.@ 14½c. Petroleum nominal; Refined, 14c.@14¼c.; Crude, 10c.@10½c., in bbls.; 6¾c., in bulk. Whisky quiet; Western iron-bound, $1 08. Clover-seed in good demand: State and Western, 10½c.@11¾c. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Butter quiet: New-York State and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16½c.@17c. Eggs declining; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 35c.@ 36c.; Western, 33c.@40c.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn dull at 65c.@67c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley dull, unchanged. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11c.@11½c. Pork dull; unsettled at $18 75 for spot, or seller March. Lard dull, drooping; Steam, $13 40@ $13 50; Kettle, 14c. Bulk Meats dull; buyers ask concessions; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.@9¾c., spot; 10¼c.@10¾c., buyer May; Clear Sides, 10¼c.@10¾c., buyer May; 10¼c.@10¼c., spot. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c. Whisky active and higher at $1 07. Live Hogs declining; sales of common at $6 25@$6 50; fair to medium, $6 60@$6 80; good to choice, $6 90@$7 50; receipts, 1,300 head.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 85¼c.; March, 85¾c. @86¾c. Oats steady and in fair demand; No. 2, in store, 54c. Corn dull; declining; No. 2 Mixed, in store, fresh, 63½c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley firmer; No 2 Spring, in store, $1 11@$1 11½; March, $1 10; No. 3 Spring, $1 01. Provisions nominally easier. Pork, Mess, $18 90, cash; Prime Mess firm at $16; Extra Prime, $13. Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats firm; Shoulders, 6¾

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., March 3. CUBA.....WED., March 17
SAVA.....WED., March 10 ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnay...SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE.....April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100.....Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. Beddor.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. Forsyth.....March 23, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....March 30, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Bway,) at low rates. For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

France, Sat. Feb. 27, 10 A.M. England, Sat. Mar. 13.——
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P.M. Spain, Sat., March 13.——

FOR LONDONDERRY.

Holland.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations. INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE

As low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. Ladewigs, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Brement Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. H. A. F. Reynaben, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. Tanner, March 13, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

Rufus Hatch, H. J. Bullay,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Feb. 24.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Feb. 27.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASKELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, March 3, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 33 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 3 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. R. C. Reed, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

McKellar, Leling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER BOOTH, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Gardens, Paris.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.

HAYTI

ANDES.....Feb. 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2d, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Virago, Thursday, Mar. 18. | Colombo, Th'sday, April 15.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:40, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A.M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 9 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 6, 7, and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philhipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily. 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 6:00, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 6:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Long Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

FINANCIAL.

POPULAR LOAN.

7-30 DOLLAR BONDS.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (consolidated) participating in the allotment for redemption, to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1875. For sale by

BYINGTON & CO., No. 263 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE Secretary.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

GOLD BONDS, U. S. FIVE PER CENTS.
NEW-YORK SIXES, GOLD, DUE 1896,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

$2,000,000
Funded Debt Loan
OF THE
Eastern Railroad Company of Mass.,

Issued in engraved amounts of $1,000 each, coupon or registered,

Payable in Ten Years from Nov. 1, 1874,

at the Agency of the Company in New-York City, with interest payments each May and November at the rate of

SEVEN PER CENT.

Holders of Coupons in New-England may receive payment in Boston by giving notice to the Company five days before maturity.

The SINKING FUND provides

That the amount of one per cent. of this issue for the first year, increasing by one-half of one per cent. each succeeding year, being an average annual amount of

$60,000,

will be redeemable at par prior to maturity, by an annual public drawing in Boston, notice by publication being given of the numbers so designated for payment.

Application will be made to have this issue placed on the Regular List of the New-York Stock Exchange.

This road is now in the highest state of efficiency, with largely-increased earnings over last year.

It is one of the oldest roads in New-England, and has paid to its shareholders over two hundred per cent. since it was finished.

The corporation has given no mortgage upon its road, and by the laws of the Commonwealth all its issues have the same lien on the entire property, there being no priority whatever.

The statute also expressly provides that in case mortgages are created hereafter, all existing issues shall be equally protected by a First Lien on the entire property, both real and personal, franchise, equipment, &c.

The EASTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, for the funding of its entire floating debt, have authorized MESSRS. RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., of BOSTON, to offer the above-described loan for sale to the highest bidders, with the reservation of a minimum price of ninety per cent. and accrued interest, below which price no offers will be accepted. Bids will be received under seal at the office of either of the undersigned, until Monday, the 1st of March, at noon, at which time they will be publicly opened.

Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Eastern Railroad Loan."

The awards will first be made to the highest bidders, and in case of applications exceeding the amount offered, the remainder after such first sales will be distributed pro rata to the next highest and equal bids.

Bids will be received, and full information, with forms of proposal, furnished by

RICHARDSON, HILL & CO., Boston.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., New-York.
MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1875.

By authority of the Board of Directors,
JOHN WOOLDREDGE, President.

BONDS FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY ASSESSMENT BONDS,

Due 1879, Interest May and November, Six Per Cent.

$15,000 Eight Per Cent. City of Dallas,

(TEXAS) BONDS.

Apply to

F. W. GILLEY, Jr., & CO.

NO. 64 BROADWAY.

PROPOSALS FOR $985,600.

STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until THURSDAY, March 4, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $985,600 of Stocks of the City of New-York, viz:

Assessment Fund Stock, authorized by section 7, chapter 565, of the laws of 1865, payable Nov. 1, 1910, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November.....$685,600

Assessment Fund Stock, as above, principal payable in amounts of $100,000 in one, two, and three years respectively, and interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of May and November..$300,000

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see Official Notice.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's office, New-York, Feb. 19, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDERS of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 23 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that the exchange of income bonds of this company for sinking-funds bonds will be discontinued after SATURDAY, 27th inst., interest on the outstanding income bonds will be paid at the office of the company in Boston, on March 1, at the rate of six per cent., being the legal rate of Massachusetts.

By order of the Finance Committee.

E. H. ROLLINS, Treasurer.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.

NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of New-York, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.

WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.—Stockholders of the above road, who are opposed to the Board of Direction elected last year by the Atlantic and Great Western interest, are requested to send their proxies at once to

LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st., New-York.

Election at Cleveland March 3.

THE $71,500,000 COIN IN TREASURY can pay all certificates, prepay all March, May, July interest. Approaching legal tenders for half duties, $32,000,000 would be yearly surplus of domestic produce, &c., other $100,000,000 would naturally flow into Treasury at par.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property, $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $5,000, $4,000. JOHN H. HEDLEY, No. 59 Nassau st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR TO LET, WITH board, to a permanent party; house private; location first-class, and central; references. Address X. Y., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family where they may be sure of all the comforts and privileges of a cheerful home. Address No. 26 Vandam st., City.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 5th av., near Madison square, would rent a large room, with board, to one or two single gentlemen. Address, with name, H. P., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—ONE LARGE SQUARE and one single room to let, with first-class table and appointments, (sunny front;) references given and required. No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM TO LET—Elegantly furnished, in a first-class brownstone house, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—A PARLOR FLOOR AND third floor furnished to let, with all conveniences, at moderate price, with private table only; references exchanged.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE ROOM; also a single one, for gentlemen, in a house first-class in all its appointments; table excellent; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL.—VACATED 1ST of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR MADison av., have two rooms to let with board. Address with reference, Y., Box No. 313, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

NO. 132 EAST 30TH ST.—ONE OR TWO pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, in a private family living in their own house; Sabbath-respecting parties preferred.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; highest references.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A party of gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

ONE FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM TO rent to one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required. No. 23 West 24th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a double and single room for gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—FRONT ROOM ON fourth floor, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD-floor room for gentleman and wife; superior board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. DUFF WALLACE, bankrupt.—Sir: You will take notice that upon the application of William M. Bruce, the assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupt, filed herein Jan. 29, 1875, it is ordered that the second, third, and final general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt be held before Josiah T. Willams, Register in Bankruptcy in the district of the above-entitled matter, on the 15th day of March,

THE RING PROPOSAL.

FOR WHOM DID MR. B. G. JAYNE ACT?

HE MADE THE OFFER IN BEHALF OF ONE WHO WISHED TO SAVE MEMBERS OF THE RING—HE REFUSED TO GIVE MR. SMITH THE NAME—THE MONEY TO BE COLLECTED FROM THE RING—AN OFFER OF $6,000,000 PREVIOUSLY MADE.

The public interest in the Ring suits was increased yesterday by the statement of the Corporation Counsel, published exclusively in THE TIMES, that Mr. B. G. Jayne had offered the sum of $3,000,000 to secure the release of certain offenders. The details of his connection with the Ring suits have not officially transpired, and, perhaps, his name would not have been mentioned as an agent for their settlement but for the allegation of Mr. Charles O'Conor—contained in his review of the defense of the Corporation Counsel—that there was a writing in the hands of Mr. Smith which contained the proposition referred to.

It appears, however, that Mr. Jayne was acting for "a man behind the scenes" when he made this offer. In his interview with the Corporation Counsel, he said that he came in behalf of a gentleman who desired to save certain members of the Tammany Ring from imprisonment, but he refused to furnish the name. During the conversation, he asserted that the gentleman in whose behalf he appeared would obtain the money from certain members of the Ring, and that he would pay it over when guarantees were given that the criminal prosecutions would be abandoned. He presented a writing to this effect, and this is the paper which Mr. Charles O'Conor desires to have secured beyond the possibility of destruction. It is said, however, that this paper does not contain any direct stipulation upon the part of the Ring offenders themselves to pay the $3,000,000 offered by Mr. Jayne, and that, whatever his authority may have been to effect negotiations, it does not appear on the paper, which, as alleged, for this reason, cannot be used in a civil suit. Mr. Jayne was very particular in concealing the name of the individual who took such a deep interest in "certain offenders" of the Tammany Ring as to condescend to collect from them $3,000,000 and hand it over to representatives of the City, but the publication of Mr. Jayne's name in connection with the suits was made the basis of a rumor yesterday that no less a personage than Gen. Butler, whose advice Jayne has almost invariably solicited in great matters—was cognizant of the offer, if he did not prompt it. Whether the General would have been employed as counsel to complete the negotiations of Jayne does not appear—but all the facts in relation to the proposition made by his friend will doubtless leak out.

There is, however, a mystery about Mr. Jayne's offer of $3,000,000. It is known that he studiously avoided giving either the name of the person who authorized him to make it or of the defendants who were prepared to give a legal guarantee that the money would be forthcoming. It is also known that an offer of $6,600,000 had been made to settle the Ring suits before the present Corporation Counsel had assumed office.

The Corporation Counsel is now preparing a lengthy statement which will shed official light on Mr. Jayne's offer, and it will probably be completed to-day.

OPINIONS OF MESSRS. BARLOW AND PECKHAM.

A TIMES reporter called on Gen. Barlow yesterday in reference to Mr. O'Conor's letter to Mayor Wickham, as published yesterday, to ascertain his views in relation to the subject. Gen. Barlow said: I agree entirely with Mr. O'Conor's view of the whole transaction. I do not know how far Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Smith disagree in the matter, but I agree fully with Mr. O'Conor in his view; and, in respect to the Starkweather suit, which I had charge of as far as it has gone, I think there is no question that Starkweather could be made to disgorge, and all those who divided with him. In respect to the letter sent to Mr. Smith in regard to compromise, why the fact is, that from the time I became Attorney General, and even before I took office, after I was elected, there have been repeated propositions made to me as controlling these suits then pending, because Mr. Smith was not the attorney in these suits—civil suits—but the Attorney General. I received repeated propositions to settle for a gross sum, but I always declined to consider them, for the reason that the proposition was not merely a settlement of the civil suits, but embraced the discontinuance of all the criminal prosecutions which I also controlled to a certain extent, because as Attorney General I had the power to press the indictments. I considered it was a great deal more important to procure the conviction of these men, or to drive them out of the country, than any pecuniary advantage which the City could obtain. And as all the propositions included terms letting those fellows off criminally, I would have nothing to do with them. That, I am satisfied, was the proper course. I do not know the points of difference between Mr. O'Conor and Mr. Smith. I have not read Mr. Smith's answer with sufficient care to know the difference, if there be any, but I think Mr. O'Conor's statements are extremely accurate in this particular respect, and in all matters where he does make statements. And his conclusions, I think, are entirely correct.

Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham said yesterday, in relation to Mr. O'Conor's letter and Mr. Smith's reply, as published in THE TIMES, that he did not think it would be courteous to those gentlemen to volunteer a statement to the press in regard to any differences which might exist between them. If they disagreed on any particular points, the circumstances of which came under his observation, and it should become necessary that he should present the facts as he might be acquainted with them, of course, he would do so after considering their statements. At present, however, not having given the subject sufficient attention, he did not feel called upon to enter upon the question at issue, nor did he believe he had anything to say which would be of public interest. In reply to a question he stated that he read Mr. O'Conor's letter as it was originally drafted, before it was forwarded to Mayor Wickham. With the text of the letter as then prepared he agreed, but he understood that some additions and alterations were subsequently made in it before it was sent to the Mayor, and, not having read it in the latter shape, he was not prepared to say whether he could concur in such alterations or additions as might have been introduced.

In regard to Mr. Smith's statement in THE TIMES in reference to the $3,600,000 alluded to in Mr. O'Conor's letter as being offered for the release of certain offenders, and also in relation to the letter of Mr. Jayne regarding the offer, which Mr. Smith said he handed to Mr. Peckham, he still that he did not think there was any inaccuracy in that statement, more than might naturally arise from a difference in both of their recollections of the transaction.

A WORD FROM COMMISSIONER HATCH.

Mr. Roswell D. Hatch furnishes to THE TIMES the following statement regarding Mayor Wickham's reply to Gov. Tilden:

There is an intimation in Mayor Wickham's reply to Gov. Tilden, published in your journal of this state, that my separate answer to the communication of the Commissioner of Accounts is inconsistent with the one signed by the Commissioners of the Fire Department collectively.

My individual answer is but a reiteration of the reply made by the Fire Commissioners as a board. In that reply, as a board, I seek to make no change. Nor is there any assertion that my associates—Messrs. Perley and Van Cott—committed to vote down resolutions by me offered. I know that Mayor Wickham, the Chief Magistrate of this City, gave me and my associates at the same moment assurances that we should be notified and "heard" before he took final action in the matter. I know that we were not "heard," as he promised.

It is not proper, therefore, that the subject of our removal, now before the public, should be belogged by any side issue, such as "want of harmony" in the Board of Fire Commissioners, as matter above alluded to would indicate if permitted to pass uncorrected.

THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS GIRLS.

The eighth annual meeting of the Woman's Aid Society and Home for Friendless Girls was held yesterday afternoon at the home, No. 41 Seventh avenue. Rev. Dr. Bottome delivered the annual address, and stated the object of the society, which was to provide a home for poor and friendless young girls. After the girls leave the home they are provided with situations in well-known families. During the year 200 girls were provided with homes after being received in the home, and are now earning a living for themselves. Sent to hospital, 11; restored to friends, 13, and otherwise provided for, 50. No less than 463 garments have been made by the inmates, which realized about $900. Received during the year, $2,304 24; expenditures, $5,349 24; leaving a balance of only $50 in the Treasurer's hands. It is proposed to build a home for this charitable institution as quickly as possible, and yesterday the sum of $500 was acknowledged from Mr. H. K. Thurber, $500 from A. H. Bogert, and $76 from other parties in small sums. At the close of the meeting the following officers were elected for the year: Mrs. J. W. Baker, First Directress; Mrs. H. K. Thurber, Mrs. James Stuart, Secretary, and Mrs. J. H. Mortimer, Treasurer. For Matron, Mrs. McLeary, and Mrs. A. H. Cowan Assistant Matron.

THE PROBLEMS OF INSURANCE.

VARIOUS VIEWS CONCERNING THE NEW RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS — WHAT THEY EFFECT AND WHEREIN THEY FAIL—REASONS FOR THE WITHDRAWAL OF CERTAIN COMPANIES.

There has been much discussion among insurance men concerning the resolutions passed by the New-York Board of Underwriters last week, which, while they reaffirm the wisdom of the "schedule rating" system, recommend a reduction from the standard of rates established by the board in 1873 of from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., and an allowance of ten per cent. to the policy-holder, or of fifteen per cent. to others, being of the nature of a broker's commission. The resolutions also abrogate the agreement with the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers—the Board of Underwriters no longer even recognizing the existence of the Board of Brokers, and repeal the rules prohibiting the exchange of business with companies not connected with the Board of Underwriters. The latter part of the resolutions, it is understood, were merely a formal way of acquiescing in the decision lately given by Judge Van Brunt, that the companies has no powers in their charters by which they could restrict their business. Various opinions exist inside as well as outside of the board. Several officers of prominent companies were willing yesterday to express their views to a TIMES reporter, but each one asked that his name might not be used.

"Our company has resigned from the board," said an officer of the American Fire Insurance Company, "because we were not satisfied with the course of other members. We found that some companies, while agreeing to the rates fixed by the board, and advocating their maintenance at the meetings of the board, were privately writing policies at less rates. We could not put up with this, and therefore left."

The Gebhard Company had left for the same reason. Its Secretary said: "This is a coercive action of the board. They say in effect to the companies who will not be bound by their rules that if their rates are not agreed to the board will reduce their tariff so that it must be agreed upon. This they will find to cut both ways. There are companies who will always take the rate established by the board as a point of departure, and whatever the board's rate may be they will take risks for less. Thus the board will not free itself from competition, for such companies will always compete with them. But at the same time the board will cut under another class of companies which will not take risks except at just such rates as they consider equitable. The board will not conciliate those of its members who have resigned by this action, because the action is in itself inconsistent with what they have declared to be sound principles. According to their own opinions they have been taking risks as low as the law of general averages will allow them, and yet they now propose to reduce the rates."

An officer of the Standard Company said: "The board has taken this action because of two reasons, neither of which is, perhaps, valid enough to justify a permanent reduction of rates, but both of which together do justify a temporary action of this kind, and this may be temporary or permanent, according to its workings. The first reason is competition. There are many companies who are writing policies at rates low enough to draw from the companies composing the board the trade which ought to belong to them. There is a class of men in the community who are always looking for cheap insurance, and those outside companies can draw these customers away from us by a slight reduction. The second reason is to keep the sentiment of the public with us. The mercantile community watch the insurance companies closely, and they know that for the last two years we have had no great losses. The companies, many of them, instead of adding their earnings to their surplus funds to protect themselves against losses, have declared large dividends, and the mercantile community think that the companies are making too much money, and that they ought to write policies cheaper. It is especially valuable to insurance companies to carry with them the sympathy of the public. This they have done in their establishment of 'schedule rating,' and now public sentiment seems to demand a lowering of those rates. This is not exactly fair, for our business is not to be governed by the experience of two years, but by an average of many years, and while we have made money during the last two years, we are yet just as liable to heavy losses now as at any other time."

One of the officers of the Board of Underwriters said: "My own opinion of the resolutions is that they are not sound policy. Experts tell us that the lowest rate, averaging all classes, at which property can be insured in and around New-York is one per cent. The board have been writing at less than that, and now they propose a reduction. I do not think it is true that they have been forced to this by the secret violation of their compact by their own members, although I am not, perhaps, in a position to know absolutely whether it is true or not. My impression is that if the different companies have so violated their agreement it has been through error, and only to a small extent."

A NEW LOAN FOR THE WESTERN UNION.

A report was current yesterday that the Western Union Telegraph Company were seeking to negotiate a new loan. In view of the fact that only a short time ago Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co. negotiated for them a loan of $5,000,000, to meet obligations to the amount of $4,800,000 coming due in November, the rumor was generally discredited. A TIMES reporter visited Morton, Bliss & Co.'s office and put the question to Mr. Morton. After considerable hesitation he answered, "Yes; we are negotiating a new loan." "But," he added, "I am not ready to give any particulars yet." There was a good deal of speculation among those to whom the report was known as to what the money was wanted for. The explanation given was that the company had intended to mortgage their new building to pay the balance due on its construction, but they found that it would be necessary to record such a mortgage in the office of every County Clerk through whose jurisdiction their lines pass. They therefore abandoned the mortgage, and are having recourse to a loan instead.

ANOTHER HIGHWAY ASSAULT.

As Thomas McCauley, of No. 80 Frankfort street, was walking in William street, near Frankfort, on Tuesday evening, he was attacked and knocked down by Thomas B. Caveney, a printer, residing at No. 101 East Broadway. As he fell his watch slipped from his pocket, and he charges that Caveney ran off with it, taking also a chain and two small lockets attached to it. McCauley chased Caveney into a liquor saloon near by, where McCauley was badly beaten by some of the inmates, Caveney as McCauley alleged, being the principal assailant. Caveney then rushed from the saloon, and was shortly afterward found by Officer David Jackson, of the Fourth Precinct, secreted under a bed in the Frankfort House. He was brought before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning. McCauley, who was present to make the complaint, presented a shocking appearance, his face being badly beaten. Caveney was held for trial at the General Sessions, and the papers were immediately sent to the District Attorney's office.

SHARKEY'S ARREST IN HAVANA.

District Attorney Phelps said yesterday that the arrest of the murderer, Sharkey, in Havana, was possibly the result of the advice he had given Capt. Curtis, of the steamer Crescent City, when he was last here. After Maggie Jordan, who helped Sharkey to escape from the Tombs, found that she could no longer live with him in Havana on account of his cruel treatment, she escaped and took refuge on board the steamer Crescent City. Sharkey followed her and tried to make her return, and was very violent in his conduct generally, and, among other things, threatened to kill the Captain. Maggie Jordan returned to New-York in the steamer, and Sharkey has since frequently threatened the Captain for allowing her to return to New-York on board his vessel. When last here Capt. Curtis mentioned this to Mr. Phelps, who advised him to apply for protection to the authorities in Havana if the threats were repeated.

YOUTHFUL HIGHWAY ROBBERS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of attempt at robbery from a youth named James Potter, of No. 237 West Thirteenth street, charged with snatching a pocket-book by violence from Anna Gilmer, of No. 93 Ninth avenue, while the lady was walking on West street, on the 18th inst. William Hennessy, another youth, who threw down violently assaulted, and nearly choked Thomas Walsh, of No. 254 West Twenty-sixth street, on the evening of the 11th inst., while an accomplice robbed the prostrate victim of his watch, also pleaded guilty to an attempt at highway robbery. Recorder Hackett severely reprimanded the youthful desperadoes, and sentenced them to five years each in the Penitentiary.

COOPER UNION LECTURES.

The second series of the Cooper Union free Saturday night lectures will be as follows:

Feb. 27. "Life in Siberia and Kamtchatka," by George Kennan, Esq.; March 6, "Alchemy, the Cradle of Chemistry," by H. C. Bolton, Ph. D., School of Mines, Columbia College; March 13, "Fish Culture," by Robert B. Roosevelt, Esq.; March 20, "The Di Cesnola Collection," and March 27, "The Greek Temple," by Prof. William H. Goodyear. The lectures will be fully illustrated by the stereopticon.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A WRETCHED DAY ON THE RIVERS.

NAVIGATION ALMOST SUSPENDED BY THE FOG—DELAYS AT THE FERRIES—A LIGHT-SHIP CARRIED OUT TO SEA.

A dense fog enveloped the City during yesterday and last night. The ordinary traffic in the East and North Rivers was almost wholly suspended, and the ferry-boats found it necessary to proceed with great caution, while the fog-bells at the several piers were rung constantly. On the North River the boats made their trips with but little delay, and continued to run during the night, with the exception of those on the Twenty-third street line, which were taken off at 9 P. M. The boats on the Hamilton and South Ferries made their usual trips with very little trouble. The Wall Street Ferry boats stopped running at 7 P. M. The pilot of the Columbia of that line missed the slip at the foot of Montague street, Brooklyn, on the 9:45 A. M. trip, and was obliged to land his passengers at a wharf a short distance below. The boats on the Fulton Ferry were run with their accustomed regularity. During the night but two were kept running, and in order to prevent collision on the New-York side, the boats entered the lower side of the slip and landed their passengers, and were then backed out and moored to the upper side to take on passengers. The boats on the Catharine and Roosevelt Street Ferries ran very irregularly through the day, and those on the latter line were withdrawn at 7 P. M. The boats on the Thirty-fourth Street ferry made only half their usual number of trips, and the James slip boats, operated by the same company, ceased running at an early hour. The Harlem steam-boats were compelled to suspend their trips, and only one trip was made during the morning by the respective lines. Navigation is being resumed on the Sound, although great caution is necessary, as considerable ice exists in the vicinity of Stonington and New-London. The Coru-field Light-ship, usually anchored near the mouth of the Connecticut River, has broken loose from its moorings, and when last seen was surrounded by an ice-floe, and floating eastward. The streets in the lower part of the City are in a desirable condition, gangs of men in the employ of the Street-cleaning Bureau were engaged yesterday in shovelling the snow from the sides of the most prominent thoroughfares and throwing it into the middle of the streets, where it was trampled into slush by passing teams, and gradually melting formed large puddles in the lower portions of the streets. Many of the sewers are choked up, and thus far little has been done by the Street-cleaning Bureau toward reopening them.

THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

THE MONTHLY MEETING—AWARDING OF PRIZES WON AT THE JUNE REGATTA.

The regular monthly meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club was held last evening in their rooms, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn. Mr. P. W. Ostrander, President of the club, occupied the chair. A large number of members were in attendance. The principal business before the meeting was the adoption of the constitution and by-laws as revised by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the awarding of the prizes won at the June regatta. The new by-laws make the last Wednesday in the month the regular meeting day. After several new members had been elected, the June regatta was fixed for Saturday, June 19—two days after the regatta of the New-York Yacht Club. Prizes won at the last June regatta were awarded as follows: Club Prizes—To the schooner Tidal Wave, Widiam Voorbis, owner, a large silver goblet; to the sloop Undine, Brazier & Fowler, owners, a pair of silver goblets; to the sloop Schemer, Charles H. Hall, six egg cups and spoons; to the sloop William T. Lee, Charles A. Cheever, a silver goolet. Union Prizes—The schooner Comet, William H. Langley owner, a clock and barometer combined; to the sloop Z. B. Aiken, John R. Platt owner, a marine clock; to the sloop Kaiser, John B. Norris owner, a large music box; to the sloop Brooklyn, Ira Smith owner, a lady's gold watch. Flag Officer's Prizes—To the schooner Tidal Wave, a bronze card receiver; to the sloop Undine, a holosteric barometer; to the sloop Schemer, a pitcher, salver, and goblets of silver; to the sloop William T. Lee, a large ice-pitcher and cups of silver. Commodore's prizes won on last club cruise from Newport to Martha's Vineyard on July 29, were awarded as follows: To the schooner Comet, two silver goblets; to the sloop Qui Vive, Thomas Clapham, a holosteric barometer. After the prizes had been awarded the meeting adjourned.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

Last night's programme at Barnum's included two magnificent trots, one for a purse of $225, free to all, and the other a match of $500 a side between John Murphy's Dan Castello and Ben Mace's Mary M. Six horses entered for the purse, but five only started, Jim Hunter, who went lame, being withdrawn. The race, which was a good one throughout, was won by Dan Mace's roan horse Harry, who took the first and third heats. Rogers' Bessie, who came in first in the second heat, took second money, Vandewater's Rosebud being third, Longfellow fourth, and Diamond fifth. The second race, which was by far the best of the evening, was trotted without a break of any consequence during the three heats. In the first heat the two horses got away together to a beautiful start, Mary M. having the advantage of the pole. Mary M. led Castello for the first three circuits by about half a length, but on being pressed on the fourth the pace became too fast and she fell behind. Castello was then sent to the front, where he remained until the finish. At the start in the second heat Castello, who had the pole, took the lead, and trotting steadily throughout won easily by about three lengths. The third heat was a repetition of the one before, Castello taking the lead on the second circuit, and winning under a strong pull by four lengths, Mary M. being completely tired out after the first heat. The following is a summary of the races:

FIRST RACE—For a purse of $225, free to all; one mile and repeat; under saddle to rule.

Dan Mace's r. g. Harry	1	2	1
John Rogers' a. m. Bessie	2	1	2
G. Vandewater's b. m. Rosebud	3	3	4
Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	4	4	3
Alonzo Nodine's blk. g. Diamond	5	5	5
H. Bynard's blk. g. Jim Hunter	dr.		

SECOND RACE—For $500 a side; one mile heats; best three in five; under saddle to rule:

John Murphy's s. g. Dan Castello	1	1	1
Ben Mace's b. m. Mary M	2	2	2

THE COAL TRADE.

CIRCULAR OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY—THE MONTHLY AUCTION SALES DISCONTINUED—THE SCHUYLKILL VALLEY FURNACES.

A circular has been issued by the Pennsylvania Coal Company to its customers, of which the following is a synopsis:

The Pennsylvania Coal Company will dispose of its production during the season of navigation of 1875, at prices to be fixed monthly, for deliveries in subsequent months, and is prepared to receive orders on the following conditions:

1. Orders will be received for coal, deliverable at Newburg in equal monthly proportions, during the season of navigation of the Hudson River, or for any particular month or months, in quantities agreed on, and on the company's usual conditions. The prices for each month, on such orders, to be announced by the company by circular, on the 20th of the preceding month. Contractors may then accept their monthly proportions or decline them.

2. Orders will be received until the 10th of March next; parties will then be notified of the quantities for which their orders have been accepted.

3. Any party may decline his coal for any month for which prices are announced without forfeiting his right to his proportion for subsequent months, but parties accepting the prices of coal announced for any month will be bound to send for the coal so accepted for that month.

4. Failing to accept the prices for any month by the 24th of the preceding month will be considered declining to accept, and the right to the monthly proportion shall be forfeited.

5. The season of delivery is from April 1 to Dec. 1, 1875.

6. Freight on coal in the company's boats and barges, from Newburg to New-York, will be sixty-five cents per ton, and to other points at schedule rates. Delivery by the company's boats must be agreed on at the beginning of the season, or applied for when a monthly quota is accepted.

The quota for each month is to be taken at equitable proportions during the month, as the convenience of the company. Parts of a month left over from one month will not be delivered in a succeeding month, except at the company's option. Where orders have been accepted for delivery at points on the Hudson River, in the company's boats, if delivery is delayed for the company's convenience it will be made later in the season.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company is not in the combination formed by the other coal companies, and while it does not work against the other companies, is entirely independent of the coalition. In the Schuylkill Valley, as explained in yesterday's TIMES, the supply of furnace coal is exhausted, and the furnaces in that region which have not already ceased work will eventually be obliged to do so. This result is considered by New-York men as fortunate for the furnace owners themselves, who would only be in a worse position in a short time if they continued operations. The usual monthly auction sale of coal has been discontinued, and it is announced that in future business will be carried on by private sales.

MISDEEDS OF POLICEMEN.

President Matsell held court yesterday, and heard evidence in seventy complaints against members of the Police force. The case of Patrolman Ira M. Clapp, of the Seventeenth Precinct, against whom the complaint was that he has illegally held the position of patrolman in the Police Department, having been appointed in violation of the provisions of the charter, was called, but the defendant failed to put in an appearance. It is alleged in the complaint that Patrolman Clapp was appointed on Oct. 10, 1873, at which time he was thirty-seven years of age, whereas the charter provides that no person over thirty years of age is eligible for appointment as a policeman. Clapp was for several years a member of the detective force in this City, and in the early part of 1873 he resigned and went to Nevada and engaged in the mining business. This proving unsuccessful he returned to this City, and was reappointed and detailed to the detective squad, where he remained until the recent revolution in that branch of the service, at which time he was transferred to patrol duty in the Seventeenth Precinct. The case was referred to the board for consideration. Sergeant Lemuel L. Slater, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was arraigned on a charge of having remained in the Station-house from 4 to 5 A. M. on Jan. 30, when he should have been on patrol. The Sergeant admitted the charge, and stated that he went into the Station-house at 4 A. M. and remained there a short time, and was in the act of leaving the house again for patrol when Sergeant Snyder, who was in command, requested him to remain in charge of the office until he went down stairs to examine the prisoners. When Sergt. Snyder returned from inspecting the cells, he [Sergt. Slater] went out on patrol. Roundsman Hugh Watts, of the Seventh Precinct, was charged with having been in the back room of a liquor store in East Broadway, on the night of the 20th inst., when he should have been on patrol. It appears that Capt. Garland, of the Seventh Precinct, was informed by a citizen that there was a Policeman in the liquor store referred to. He immediately went to the place, and on entering the back room saw Roundsman Watts sitting on a chair, with his feet up on a table. The Roundsman admitted the charge and made a trifling excuse. Patrolman Thomas Devine, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was charged with having been under the influence of liquor when on post on the 14th inst. The defendant failed to appear, and the evidence for the prosecution fully substantiated the complaint. All the cases were referred to the board.

ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York Medical Department of Columbia College held its annual meeting last night corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Dr. Charles M. Allin, the retiring President, delivered the annual address, in which an appropriate allusion was made to recent death of Dr. Edward Delafield, formerly President of the Association.

Referring to the subscriptions to the fund for the Professorship of Pathology, the speaker said it now amounted to $5,448 50, the entire sum to be raised for this purpose being $100,000. The treasurer reported that there was a balance of $3,450 in the treasury. After the report of the deaths of the members during the past year, of which there had been sixteen, had been read, an election for officers was held. Dr. Alfred S. Purdy was elected President; Dr. Charles M. Allin, Vice President; Dr. George Bayles, Secretary; Dr. John N. Beekman, Assistant Secretary, and Dr. Timothy M. Caceaman, Treasurer. After some debate, it was decided that $400 should be paid hereafter as an annual prize for the best medical essay, by the association, and that the essays offered should be printed at the expense of the association, before the awarding of the prize by the committee. It was announced that the Alumni dinner would be given at Delmonico's on the evening of March 2, and the meeting soon after adjourned.

THE NINTH STREET FIRE.

Coroner Eickhoff began an inquest yesterday in the case of Mrs. Matilda Wells and her daughter Ella Wells, who were suffocated at a fire at No. 627 East Ninth street, on the morning of the 15th inst. Officer Patrick Barnwell, of the Eleventh Precinct, testified that about 12:30 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 15, he discovered fire on the first floor of the house No. 627 East Ninth street, gave the alarm, and Sergt. Robb came; gave the alarm on the fire-telegraph and tried to break in the store door; after the fire was over, saw the deceased and her child; on breaking open the door, saw the front part of the store on flames. Fire Marshal Sheldon testified that, from the investigation he had made, he was satisfied that the fire was caused by the bursting of a kerosene lamp in the middle room of the first floor, occupied by a shoemaker named Eichler, who escaped with his wife and family through a rear window of the first floor, leaving the window open. When the store door and hall door were broken open, the powerful draft produced caused the flames to rush up the stairway, not injuring any of the rooms until it reached the top floor occupied by Mrs. Wells, where there was no proper means of escape to the roof. There was a scuttle and an old ladder, the latter being so rickety that on the morning before the fire some of the tenants who attempted to ascend it, on going half way were compelled to descend owing to its dangerous condition. Had there been a safe ladder, all the persons on the top floor could have made their escape. The inquest was adjourned until Monday next to secure the attendance of further witnesses.

THE PARK CONSERVATORY ABANDONED.

The Commissioners of Parks have determined to postpone indefinitely the construction of the proposed conservatory in the Central Park, which was projected in the palmy days of the Ring. It has been found that, aside from the cost of its erection, the continual expense of supporting it would be very large. In consequence of the action of the Commissioners, the system of flower and plant raising which has been carried on extensively in the park for the purpose of supplying the conservatory will be discontinued, and only what is necessary to beautify the Park will hereafter be raised. This nursery alone has been a source of no small expenditure to the department.

The Commissioners have instructed their engineer to prepare plans for a suspension bridge across the Harlem River at One Hundred and Eighty-first street.

REPORT ON RAPID TRANSIT.

The Aldermanic committee on the subject of rapid transit will submit a report at the meeting of their board this afternoon. It is said that the report will recommend that private capitalists be first solicited or have an opportunity to build a rapid transit road, and that, if they should fail to respond, the City should advance money for the purpose, and take charge of the enterprise. The report, it is said, has been signed by a majority of the committee.

THEFT OF UNDERCLOTHING.

On Tuesday night the furnishing store of Joseph Harris, No. 188 Bowery, was broken open and over $300 worth of underwear stolen. About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning Officer Miskell, of the Eighth Precinct, while patrolling Prince street, met a man carrying a large bundle whom he suspected of wrong-doing. The man seeing that he was about to be stopped ran rapidly away, throwing the bundle into a basement in his flight. The officer caught the fugitive, who gave his name as Henry Meyers, and also recovered the bundle which contained forty-two fine shirts. They were identified by Mr. Harris as some of the property stolen from him. Meyers was held in $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

SEDUCTION AND FORGERY.

Detective Ferris, of the Central Office, yesterday evening arrested John Yonkers, a young German, on a charge of forgery, and also Julia Beehtene, aged eighteen, of No. 344 East Sixty-sixth street, for aiding him. Yonkers was also charged with feloniously assaulting and robbing August Stovenell, of No. 357 East Forty-ninth street. It would appear from the facts, as stated by the Police, that about a year ago Yonkers seduced the girl, and has since lived with her. Becoming short of money, with the aid of the girl he forged a check for $600 in her father's name, which she presented at the Uptown German Savings Bank, corner Fifty-fifth street and Third avenue, and which was paid. Yonkers kept $195, and gave the girl $5. He will be brought to the Tombs this morning.

THE GAME LAWS.

Under the provisions of the Game laws of this State (chapter 721 of the laws of 1871) it is unlawful for any person within this State "to kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed," any quail, between the last day of February and the 20th day of October, or any ruffed grouse, commonly called partridge, or pinnated grouse, commonly called prairie chicken, between the last day of February and the 1st day of September, under a penalty of $25 for each bird. The New-York Association for the Protection of Game gives notice that it will prosecute all dealers in game, and other persons, who violate any of the foregoing provisions after the 28th inst.

COMMERCIAL DISASTERS.

Herman Hagedorn, a cotton broker, of No. 110 Pearl street, yesterday notified the Cotton Exchange of his inability to meet his engagements. The failure is not of financial importance.

A. S. Baker & Co., fruit dealers, of No. 268 Washington street, have suspended, with liabilities estimated at below $100,000. They hope to be permitted to resume business in a few days.

The creditors of Jessup & Co., the Broadway clothiers, whose failure was announced last week, held a meeting yesterday in the office of Pomeroy & Plummer, corner of Leonard and Church streets. The firm did not have their statement ready, and, consequently, no action was taken. The statement cannot be prepared before the end of the week.

THE SCHOOL-SHIP MERCURY.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday received a letter from Capt. F. F. Gregory, commander of the school-ship Mercury, dated "At sea, latitude 21°, longitude 57° west, Feb. 4," reporting all well, with the weather at a temperature of 72°. He gives the following account of the voyage: Leaving Ward's Island on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3:45 P. M., they had a fair run until 9:30, when they were forced by stress of weather to seek an anchorage in Huntington Bay. The next day continued cold with a strong easterly breeze accompanied by snow and rain. On Monday anchor was again weighed, and the ship had a quick run from that time to the date of the Captain's letter, which closed with a requisition for some supplies to be sent to Barbados, which they expected to reach on Feb. 15.

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CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual masked ball of Sause's Dancing Academy took place last evening at Irving Hall.

An unknown man about twenty-five years old was found drowned at the foot of Harrison street yesterday.

Richard Curtis, run over by a street car at Wooster and Fourth streets on the 7th instant, died yesterday from pyæmia.

Among the callers upon Mayor Wickham yesterday were Col. Clarke, Mr. Henry Clinton, and Commissioner Wheeler.

Mr. Varley will take up the parable of the Prodigal Son at his Bible Reading at Association Hall this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The annual Commencement of Bellevue Hospital Medical College will take place this afternoon at the Academy of Music at three o'clock.

On and after May 1 the tariff from New-York to Great Britain and France by the Anglo-American cable will be reduced to fifty cents, gold, per word.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., commanded by Col. Stauf, gave a reception and ball at the Harmony Rooms, in Essex street, last night.

Mary Greamlich, aged fifty-two, of No. 9 James street, while engaged in fastening clothes on a pulley-line, fell out of a fourth-story window at her residence and was seriously injured.

The Parthia sailed yesterday, taking out 19,320 letters and thirty-four bags of newspapers, nineteen cabin passengers and $50,000 in specie. She was delayed until afternoon by the fog.

A grand combination will appear at Association Hall on Saturday evening. Grace Greenwood, Mrs. Ames, Prof. Frohisher, Mr. Burbank, Fannie Foster, and Bassie, pianist, are among those who will appear.

For the second time a jury has failed to agree in the suit of George S. Peppler against John T. Baxter. The suit is to recover $1,500, alleged damages to one of the Brooklyn docks by the bark Louise running against it.

A paper on "The Relative Economy of Compound and Non-compound Engines, and of Steam Jackets, as Determined by Extended Experiments," will be read this evening by Mr. Charles E. Emery, before the Polytechnic Association.

The testimony in the case of the contested will of Stephen H. Knapp was closed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. In the matter of the will of Francis Meehan additional testimony was taken, and in that of George Sauer the case was closed.

Before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, the St. Nicholas National Bank recovered a judgment of $12,289 32 against the State National Bank of New-York, the suit being on a raised check which had been certified by the latter.

William Werner, aged forty, who lived at St. Ann's avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, was killed yesterday by a premature explosion while engaged in blasting rocks at Ebling's Brewery, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and St. Ann's avenue.

Michael McNally, indicted for stealing a watch and chain, valued at $175, the property of John A. Meek, No. 218 West Twentieth street, on the 12th inst., pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, and was sentenced to five years in the Penitentiary.

A small boy in the employ of Charles Osborne & Co., No. 34 Broad street, dropped a package containing certificates for 1,600 shares of Union Pacific stock in the street yesterday morning. In the afternoon another small boy picked up the package and returned it to Mr. Osborne.

An injunction was issued by Judge Lawrence yesterday restraining Henry K. Avery from continuing performances at the Metropolitan Theatre until after payment of the statutory license fee. The proceedings were instituted on behalf of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Charles Carter, a negro waiter, who obtained provisions to the amount of $7 58 from W. C. Burnliston, Jr., No. 118 Fourth avenue, by falsely representing himself as the messenger of Brainard T. Arnold, pleaded guilty yesterday in General Sessions, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

The thirty-third regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League was held last evening in Cooper Institute, Room No. 24. An address was delivered by William Hanson on the "Political and Social Equality of the Sexes," which was followed by a general discussion of the question by those present.

At a recent meeting of the German Republican Club of the Twentieth Assembly District, resolutions were unanimously passed condemning the Costigan bill, and declaring an intention to hold all members voting in its favor answerable for the consequences. Resolutions condemning the proposed withdrawal of the German language from the public schools were also passed.

John Crowley, aged twenty-one, and Edgar W. Ross, aged twenty, were yesterday taken into custody at the Grand Central Depot as suspicious characters. On their persons were found deeds and other documents pertaining to real estate in this City. The accused were remanded by Justice Murray to enable the police to find the owners of the papers.

Patrick Kelly, jointly indicted with James Smith, alias Little, (convicted on Tuesday,) for the daring theft of a horse and sleigh and four cases of hosiery and gloves, valued at $1,400, the property of E. N. Taylor & Co., No. 47 Walker street, pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods yesterday in General Sessions, and was remanded until Friday, when both prisoners will be sentenced.

A letter from Capt. Gregory, of the school-ship Mercury, dated at sea lat. 21, lon. 87, west, has been received by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. The number of boys on board was 224, of whom four were on the sick list. Since the last report received, thirteen had deserted. Capt. Gregory expected to arrive at Barbados on the 15th inst.

Bernard Woods, the man charged before Comm